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EDWD A. HEFFER, Archt et Delt

January, 1875

DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED

CATHEDRAL OF S. PETER,

LIVERPOOL

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION.

THIRD SERIES—VOLUME III.

SESSION 1874-75.

LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HOLDEN, 48, CHURCH STREET.

1875.

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LIVERPOOL:

T. BRAKELL, PRINTER, COOK STREET.

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The editing of this Volume was commenced by the Honorary Secretary, in the Autumn of 1875: but a presure of printing work, throughout most of the winter, interfered with its completion. The late President, who took it up about the close of the third Paper, is responsible for the remainder.

Volume XXVIII, for the Session recently closed, will follow in rapid succession; and thus the regularity of the issue of the Volumes will be restored.

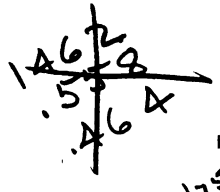
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. IX has been presented by Dr. Kendrick; and No XI by Canon Hume.

The Wood Blocks of II and III were engraved for the Society; X was lent by Dr. Kendrick; and VIII by Mr. Axon. Mr. Abram kindly allowed the Society to print off the requisite number of copies of No. IV, from his wood cut prepared for another purpose.

I and V were printed for the Society by the Liverpool and London Photographic Company.

VI and VII were lithographed by Mr. Worrall, for the Society.



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1874/75

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LIST OF MEMBERS.

SESSION XXVII, 1874-75.

The first List was dated 23rd November, 1848; all whose names appeared in it are therefore Original Members. Those who have been enrolled as Mayors or Sheriffs have their year of office attached.

The letter P denotes that the Members, in connexion with whose names it occurs, have read papers before the Society.

Those whose names are printed in SMALL CAPITALS are Members of the Council; and in *Italics* are Life Members.

Those marked thus * are Resident. The post town Liverpool is usually omitted.

Those marked thus † are Life Members without payment.

A

P. 12th Dec., 1872. Abram, W. A., 25, Alma street, Blackburn.

12th Nov., 1874. *Ackerley, W. B., 6, Richmond terrace.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Ainslie, Montague*, Grizedale hall, Hawkshead, Windermere.

11th Feb., 1869. *Amer, Stephen, Bridge street, Birkenhead.

17th Dec., 1857. *Anderson, Thomas Darnley*, Waverley, Farnham, Surrey.

12th Jan., 1871. Andrews, Frank, Apsley House, Ashton-under-Lyne.

4th Dec., 1856. Ansdell, John, St. Helens.

23rd Nov., 1848. Ansdell, Richard, A.R.A., Lytham house, St. Alban's road, Kensington, London, W.

H. Sh. Cheshire, 1857. *Atkinson, William*, Southport.

B

2nd Nov., 1865. *BAILEY, F. J., L.R.C.P., 51, Grove street.

25th Feb., 1873. Banks, William L., F.S.A., Bodlondeb, Conway.

8th June, 1854. *Banning, John Johnson, 20, Castle street.

7th Feb., 1861. *Bartlett, William, 22, North John street.

6th Mar., 1862. *Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart.*, M.P., Manchester, and Reform Club, London, S.W.

P. 6th Dec., 1849. BEAMONT, WILLIAM, Orford Hall, Warrington, VICE-PRESIDENT.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Bell, Henry, Greenfield, West Kirkby, Birkenhead.

4th Feb., 1875. *Bellew, Thomas A., 21, Hampstead road, Elm park.

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P.	1st Dec., 1864.	*Benas, B. L., 5, South Castle street, and 74, Upper Parliament street.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Bennett, William, Sir Thomas's buildings, and Heysham Tower, near Lancaster.
	7th Mar., 1850.	Birch, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., The Hazles, Prescot.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	Birchall, Lieut.-Col. Thomas, Ribbleton hall, Preston.
P.	8th Jan., 1852.	Birley, T. Langton, Carr hill, Kirkham.
	20th Sept., 1854.	Blackmore, William, Carshalton, Surrey, and Founder's court, Lothbury, London.
	12th Dec., 1872.	Bleckley, Henry, Latchford grange, Warrington.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Blundell, Thomas Weld, Ince Blundell hall, Great Crosby.
	1st May, 1856.	Booth, John Billington, Overleigh house, Preston.
	15th Dec., 1853.	Bossi, Arthur, (Melly, Forget and Co.), Rumford street.
	3rd Jan., 1856.	*Bouch, Thomas, 1, Oldhall street, and New Brighton.
P.	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Boult, Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., Exchange buildings, and Parkfield road, Aigburth.
	15th April, 1858.	*Bower, Anthony, Vauxhall foundry, & Seaforth.
P.	6th Dec., 1855.	Bowes, John, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., Warrington.
P.	3rd Dec., 1868.	Boyle, Henry, M.A., The Firs, Bebington.
P.	12th Dec., 1867.	Boyle, Frederick, F.R.G.S., The Firs, Bebington.
	23rd Mar., 1871.	*Brakell, T. F., 7, Cook street, and 23, Richmond terrace.
	13th Nov., 1851.	Brackstone, R. H., Lyncombe hill, Bath.
Mayor L'pool, 1848-9.		*Bramley-Moore, John, Hon. Mem. Archæol. Association, Aigburth.
	30th Dec., 1854.	Brent, Francis, Custom house, Plymouth.
P.	7th May, 1863.	Bright, E. B., 12, Hyde park gardens, London.
P.	9th Mar., 1854.	*Bright, Henry Arthur, A.M., Ashfield, Knotty Ash.
	4th Feb., 1864.	Bright, Sir Charles Tilston, C.E., F.R.S., 12, Hyde park gardens, London.
	3rd May, 1849.	Brooke, Henry, Ashbrook hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich.
	6th Mar., 1851.	*Brooke, Sir Richard, Bart.*, Norton priory, Runcorn.
	6th Feb., 1868.	*Brooks, William Cunliffe*, M.P., Barlow hall, near Manchester.

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4th April, 1872. Broughton, Frederick, Hamilton, Canada.

4th Mar., 1875. *Brown, Alex., M.P., Richmond Hill, Liverpool, and Grosvenor gardens, London.

20th Feb., 1868. Burgess, Rev. W. R., B.A., Holywell vicarage, Northampton.

P. 15th Dec., 1853. *Buxton, David, Ph.Dr., F.R.S.L., Principal of the Liverpool Deaf and Dumb Institution, Oxford street, Hon. Secretary.

7th Jan., 1875. *Byramjee, Dadabhai, 86, Canning street.

C

23rd Nov., 1848. *Caine, Nathaniel, Wellesley House, 38, Belvidere road, Prince's Park, and Broomhill, Broughton-in-Furness.

3rd Dec., 1857. *Chadburn, Charles Henry, 71, Lord street, and Egremont, Birkenhead.

5th Sept., 1872. Chadwick, David, M.P., 64, Cross street, Manchester, and 27, Belsize park, London, N.W.

H. Sh. Chesh., 1855-6. *Chapman, John*, Hill End, Mottram-in-Longdendale.

5th Sept., 1872. *Chester, The Lord Bishop of*, The Palace, Dee Side, Chester.

10th Dec., 1874. *Clark, Henry, Little hey, Bromborough, and c. 7, Exchange buildings.

14th April, 1859. *Clement, Leonard*, Nelson-in-Marsden, near Burnley.

11th Dec., 1873. Cockayne, Andreas E., Congleton.

P. 24th May, 1855. *Comber, Thomas, Exchange buildings.

4th Mar., 1858. *Crawford and Balcarres, Right Hon. the Earl of*, Haigh hall, Wigan.

6th Dec., 1849. *Crosfield, Henry, 4, Temple place, and Oaklands, Aigburth.

10th Dec., 1874. *Cross, William, M.D., 29, Islington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Crosse, Thomas Bright, Shawe hill, Chorley.

2nd May, 1850. Crossley, James, F.S.A., Cavendish place, All Saints, Manchester.

4th April, 1872. *Crossley, John, Briar's hey, Rainhill.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Cust, General the Hon. Sir Edward*, K.C.H., D.C.L., Leasowe Castle, Cheshire.

D

10th Dec., 1874. Dakin, Alderman, Congleton.

11th Dec., 1873. Daniel, T. A., Congleton.

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23rd Nov., 1848. *_Dawson, Henry_, 14, St. James's road.

P. 2nd May, 1850. *Dawson, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Eng., 26, Rodney street.

23rd April, 1857. _Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of_, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.

10th Dec., 1874. *Diggle, Rev. J. W., B.A., The Parsonage, Mossley hill.

P. 11th Dec., 1873. Dixon, James, F.R.H.S., Ormskirk.

9th Mar., 1871. *Dod, Joseph, 37, Cheapside, Dale street, and Bebington.

8th Jan., 1874. Doxey, Rev. Jon. Smith, Wood Top, Burnley.

E

P. 11th Dec., 1873. Earwaker, J. P., B.A., F.S.A., Heaton road, Withington, Manchester.

4th April, 1872. Ebury, The Right Hon. Lord, Park street, Grosvenor square, London, and Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.

6th Mar., 1862. *Edwards, Edward, Adelaide buildings, Chapel street, and Holly lodge, Fairfield.

7th Jan., 1851. _Egerton, Hon. Wilbraham_, M.P., Rosthern hall, Knutsford.

6th Mar., 1862. _Egerton of Tatton, Rt. Hon. the Lord_, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, Tatton park, Knutsford.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. _Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey_, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S., Oulton park, Tarporley.

12th Dec., 1867. *Elsby, Miles Pilling, Bebington.

10th Dec., 1874. *Espin, the Rev. the Chancellor T. E., B.D., The Rectory, Wallasea.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Evans, Edward, 56, Hanover street.

P. 4th Nov., 1858. *Evans, Edward Francis, 44, St. Domingo vale-

11th Jan., 1872. *Evans, Reginald, 56, Hanover street.

5th Sept., 1872. Evans, Joseph, Haydock Grange, St. Helens.

F

3rd Dec., 1857. Fairbairn, Sir William, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S., Manchester.

ffarington, Miss, Worden hall, Preston.

12th Jan., 1871. _Ferguson, Wm._, F.E.S.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Finlay, William, Liverpool College, Shaw street.

P. 15th April, 1858. *Forrest, J. A., 58, Lime street, and 5, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.

12th Jan., 1871. *Fownes, Frederick J., Lord street.

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7th May, 1857. *Frackelton, Rev. S. S.*, A.M., Magherahamlet, Ballynahinch, Ireland.

15th Dec., 1853. *Franks, Augustus Woollaston*, A.M., F.S.A., British Museum, London.

7th Jan., 1858. Frost, Meadows, 25, The Albany, Oldhall street, and St. John's house, Chester.

G

14th Dec., 1848. *Gardner, Richard Cardwell, Colonial buildings, 34, Dale st., and Beechfield, Croxteth road.

7th Jan., 1875. *Garnett, William*, Quernmore park, Lancaster.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Gaskell, John Rooth, Exchange court, Exchange street East.

7th April, 1870. Geddes, D., Free Library, Blackburn.

11th April, 1867. †*Genn, John Hawke, The Custom House, and 26, Sandon street.

5th Sept., 1872. Gerard, Sir R. T., Bart., Garswood hall, Newton-le-Willows.

4th Feb., 1875. *Gibson, J. Harris, 73, Renshaw street.

P. 5th Nov., 1863. *Gibson, Thomas, Senr., 51, Oxford street.

6th Mar., 1862. *Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E.*, M.P., 11, Carlton House terrace, London, S.W., and Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

6th Feb., 1851. Gray, Colonel, Hanley hall, Reading.

17th April, 1873. Gratrix, Samuel, Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.

1st Dec., 1870. Green, Benjamin Lepard, Greenbank, Talbot street, Southport.

4th Dec., 1862. *Green, John Henry*, 8, Weighton road, Anerley, Surrey.

31st Aug., 1854. Grenside, Rev. William Bent, A.M., Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.

H

10th Dec., 1874. *Hance, E. W. M., LL.B., L.C.P., School Board office, Dale street.

P. 6th Mar., 1856. Hardwick, Chas., 74, Halston street, Hulme, Manchester.

8th Jan., 1874. *Hardwick, Alfred, 138, Chatham Street.

12th Jan., 1854. *Harrison, Wm.*, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.R.Soc. North. Antiq., &c., Samlesbury hall, Preston; Conservative Club, St. James's, S.W.; and R.T.Y. Club, Albemarle street, London, W.

9th Feb., 1864. *Harrowby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of*, D.C.L., F.R.S., Sandon hall, Staffordshire, and 39, Grosvenor square, London.

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	23rd April, 1857.	*Hartington, Most Hon. the Marquess of*, M.P., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.
	8th Dec., 1864.	Heald, Thomas, Greenfield, Billinge, Wigan.
P.	30th Nov., 1871.	*Heffer, E. A., 2, Dale street.
	24th Oct., 1854.	Heginbottom, George, Birkdale park, Southport.
	2nd April, 1868.	*Hewitt, James, 1, Dover street.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	*Heywood, James*, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., 26, Kensington Palace gardens, London, W.
	23rd Sept., 1854.	*Hindmarsh, Fred.*, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 4, New Inn, Strand, London, W.C.
	5th Sept., 1872.	*Hinmers, W.*, Cleveland house, Birkdale, Southport.
	12th Jan., 1871.	Hirst, John, jun., Dobcross, Saddleworth, near Manchester.
	12th Jan., 1860.	*Holden, Adam, 48, Church street.
	18th Dec., 1856.	*Holden, Thomas*, Springfield, Bolton.
	11th Jan., 1872.	*Holme, James, 10, Huskisson street.
	24th Sept., 1854.	*Holt, William D., 23, Edge lane.
	5th Sept., 1872.	*Hornby, T. D., 3, Brunswick street, and Druid's cross, Wavertree.
	23rd Nov., 1848.	Horsfall, Thomas Berry, Bellamour hall, Rugeley, Staffordshire.
	6th Dec., 1860.	*Houghton, James, Barnston towers, Neston, and 4, York buildings, Dale street.
	14th April, 1853.	**Houghton, Richard H.*, Sandheys, Waterloo.
	4th Dec., 1856.	*Howell, Edward, 26, Church street.
Mayor Lan.,	1849-50.	Howitt, Thomas, Lancaster.
P.	8th Nov., 1849.	*Howson, Very Rev. John Saul*, D.D., The Deanery, Chester, Vice President.
P.	10th Dec., 1857.	*Hughes, John R., 17, Tower chambers, Hon. Librarian.
	6th April, 1854.	Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A., The Groves, Chester.
	25th Feb, 1873.	*Hughes, W. G., Liverpool and London Chambers, and 16, Richmond terrace.
Mayor Ch.,	1851-52.	Humberston, Philip Stapleton, Glan-y-Wern, Denbigh.
P.	23rd Nov., 1848.	†*Hume, Rev. Canon, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.Soc. North. Antiq. Copenhagen, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., M.R.I.A., Member of the Philological Society, and of the English Dialect Society, Hon. Mem. Soc. Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Souls' Vicarage, Rupert lane, President.

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30th Nov., 1871. *Hutton, David, 3, St. George's crescent, and 2, Parkfield road, Prince's park.

10th Feb., 1870. Hyde, John, F.R.S.L., F.R.H.S., 27, Latham street, Preston.

J

1st April, 1852. *Jacob, John Gibborn, 56, Church street, Treasurer.

5th Sept., 1872. *Jackson, Sir W.*, Bart, 61, Portland place, London, and the Manor House, Birkenhead.

18th Feb., 1875. *Jackson, William Leach, 42, Rupert lane.

5th Dec., 1861 Jackson, William, Fleatham house, St. Bees.

23rd Nov., 1848. Jacson Charles R., Barton hall, Preston.

P. 2nd May, 1861. *Jeffery, F. J., 97a, Great George street.

9th Jan., 1868. *Jones, Rev. Charles, B.A., Rock Ferry.

23rd Sept., 1854. Jones, Edward, The Larches, Handsworth.

3rd May, 1849. *Jones, Morris Charles, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., 20, Abercromby square, and Gungrog, Welshpool.

2nd Dec., 1858. *Jones, Robert, 7, Batchelor street.

6th Dec., 1849. *Jones, Roger L., Sunnyside, 1, Belvidere road, Prince's park.

15th Sept., 1854. Jones, Thomas, B.A., F.S.A., Chetham Library, Manchester.

K

P 3rd May, 1849. Kendrick, James, M.D., Warrington.

5th Nov., 1863. *King, John Thomson, Clayton square.

4th Dec., 1862. *King, Lieut.-Col. Vincent Ashfield, 18, Tower chambers, and Point of Ayr, Oxton.

L

6th March, 1862. *Laird, John, M.P., Hamilton square, Birkenhead.

23rd Nov., 1848. Langton, William, Manchester and Salford Bank, Manchester.

5th Sept., 1872. **Ledward, Septimus*, The Albany, Oldhall street, and Hill Bark, Frankby.

23rd Nov., 1848. Legh, G. Cornwall, High Legh, Knutsford.

1st Dec., 1859. *Legh, Capt. W. J.*, M.P., Lyme park, Disley, Stockport.

10th Dec., 1857. *Leigh, Col. Egerton*, M.P., The West hall, High Leigh, Knutsford.

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M

6th March, 1862. McCorquodale, Lieut.-Colonel G., The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.

15th April, 1858. *McInnes, J., 23, Lightbody street.

23rd Nov., 1848. *M'Quie, Peter Robinson, Thornton lodge, Merton road, Bootle.

5th May, 1853. **Macrae, John Wrigley*, 22, Hackin's hey, and Seaforth house, Seaforth.

1st Dec., 1859. Marsh, John, Rann lea, Rainhill.

P. 5th June, 1851. Marsh, John Fitchett, Hardwick House, Chepstow.

1st Dec., 1864. Marson, James, Hill Cliff, Warrington.

5th Sept., 1872. *Mason, Hugh*, Ashton-under-Lyne.

18th Feb., 1874. *Mawdsley, James P., 4, Castle street, and 36 Falkner square.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Mayer, Joseph, F.S.A., M.R. Asiat. S., F.E.S., F.R.Soc. North. Ant. Copenhagen, Associé etranger de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France, Hon. Mem. SS. Antiq., Normandie, l'Oûest, la Morinie, d'Emulation d'Abbeville, &c., Bebington, Vice-President.

7th Dec., 1865. Miller, Henry, 173, Canning street.

2nd Jan., 1862. *Milligan, James, jun., Eldwood End, Grassendale, Aigburth.

3rd Dec., 1857. Moore, Rev. Richard R., A.M., Cropper's hill, St. Helens.

P. 8th Nov., 1849. Moore, Rev. Thomas, A.M., Midleton College, County of Cork.

P. 23rd Nov., 1848. *Moss, Rev. John James*, LL.D., East Lydford Rectory, Somerset.

4th April, 1872. *Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., Otterspool.

3rd Dec., 1863. Moubert, Adolphus, Garswood-Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.

11th Dec., 1856. Myres, John James, 26, Glover's court, Preston.

N

H. S. Ches., 1857. *Naylor, Richard*, Hooton hall, Chester.

10th Dec., 1874. Nicholson, Edward James, Thelwall hall, Warrington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Nicholson, James, F.S.A., Thelwall hall, Warrington.

12th Dec., 1872. *Norbury, Alfred, 56, Hope street.

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5th Sept., 1872. Norreys, R. H., J.P., D.L., Davy-Hulme hall, Manchester.

29th Sept., 1854. *Nottingham, John, M.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.Soc. Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, 20, Roscommon street.

O

10th Dec., 1874. *Oulton, William, 22, Preeson's row, and the Hill side, Gateacre.

P

23rd Nov., 1858. *Paris, Thomas Jeremiah, 68, Lord street.

18th Dec., 1856. Parker, Robert Townley, Cuerdon hall, Preston.

P. 12th Jan., 1871. Paterson, James, Warrington.

6th Dec., 1849. Pearce, George Massie, Hackin's hey, and Ormskirk.

9th Feb., 1871. Pearson, John E., Golborne park, near Newton-le-Willows.

11th Dec., 1856. *Pedder, Henry Newsham*, 9, Queen's gate, Prince Albert road, South Kensington, London, S.

21st Mar., 1860. *Petty, Thomas Shaw*, Stockbridge, Ulverston.

P. 6th Jan., 1849. *Picton, James Allanson, F.S.A., Queen bldgs., Dale street, and Sandyknowe, Wavertree.

3rd May, 1849. Pierpoint, Benjamin, St. Austin's, Warrington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Pilkington, James, Park pl. house, Blackburn.

10th Feb., 1853. *Platt, Robert*, Stalybridge.

12th Mar., 1857. *Preston, Geo. Theo. Robert, 13, Vernon street, Dale st., and Belmont house, Belmont rd.

R

10th Dec., 1874. *Rathbone, S. G., Yew Tree house, Allerton.

P. 29th Dec., 1854. Rees, William, 4, Cavendish place, All Saints, Manchester.

3rd Dec., 1863. Rhodocanakis, H. I. H. the Prince, G.C.G., G.K.S., C.K.G., Ph.D., &c., Clarendon hotel, New Bond street, London.

25th Feb., 1873. *Richards, W. H., Mellor's buildings, Exchange street East.

P. 30th Nov., 1871. Rimmer, Alfred, Boughton, Chester.

23rd Feb., 1871. Robinson, George S., The Greenaw, New Brighton.

20th Dec., 1855. Robin, Rev. P. R., A.M., Woodchurch, Birkenhead.

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23rd Nov., 1848. Robinson, Charles Backhouse, Frankton grange, Shrewsbury.

10th Dec., 1874. *Rogerson, George R., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., 5, Cook street.

15th April, 1858. Rowlinson W., Windermere.

25th Sept., 1854. Rylands, Peter, Bewsey house, Warrington.

P. 13th Dec., 1854. Rylands, Thomas Glazebrook, F.L.S., F.G.S., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

3rd Nov., 1870. Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

10th Dec., 1874. Rylands, William Henry, Highfields, Thelwall. near Warrington.

S

21st Mar., 1872. *Salisbury, Most Noble the Marquess of*, Hatfield, Herts.

6th Dec., 1855. *Sandbach, W. R., Bank buildings, Cook street, and the Cottage, Aigburth.

5th Sept., 1872. *Sefton, Right Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, Sefton house, Belgrave square, London, and Croxteth hall.

2nd June, 1853. *Sharp, William*, Fairsnape Sheen Mount, Mortlake, Surrey.

23rd Nov., 1848. *Simpson, Rev. Samuel*, A.M., The Greaves, near Lancaster.

4th April, 1872. Skelmersdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Lathom house, Ormskirk.

P. 16th April, 1863. †Smith, Henry Ecroyd, Shotley Bridge, County of Durham, Hon. Curator.

P. 20th Feb., 1868. *Smith, Samuel, Jun., 8, Croxteth road, Prince's park.

10th Dec., 1874. Standish Rev. Robert, B.A., Newton-le-Willows

3rd Jan., 1856 *Staniforth, Rev. Thomas*, M.A., Storrs, Windermere.

5th Feb., 1863. Steele, Alexander, LL.D., Strathallan hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.

13th Dec., 1855. *Steiner, F.*, Hyndburn, Accrington.

4th Mar., 1852. *Sykes, James, 115, Dale street, 78, Rodney street, and Breck house, Poulton-le-Fylde.

T

5th Sept., 1872. *Taylor, James*, Whitby hall, Wigan.

18th Nov., 1869. *Thomas, George, 1, Rhoda Villas, Rock lane, Rock Ferry.

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17th Jan., 1867. *Thorp, Henry*, Chatham mills, Lower Ormond street, Manchester.

P. 8th Dec., 1851. *Tinne, John A., F.R.G.S., Briarley, Aigburth.

8th Jan., 1852. *Torr, John, M.P., Exchange buildings, and Carlett Park, Eastham.

H.S. Lanc., 1857. Towneley, Charles, Towneley, Burnley.

P. 2nd April, 1857. *Towson, John Thomas, F.R.G.S., 47, Upper Parliament street.

14th April, 1863. *Turner, Charles, M.P., 4, Lancelot's hey, and Dingle head.

V

23rd Nov., 1848. *Varty, Thomas*, Stag-stones, Penrith.

P. 16th Dec., 1869. Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn, Tushingham hall, Whitchurch.

4th April, 1872. Vaudrey, Rev. D., Darley Rectory, Matlock.

12th Dec., 1872. Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood park, Preston.

14th April, 1853. *Vose, James, M.D., 5, Gambier terrace, Hope street.

W

P. 11th Dec., 1873. Waddington, W. A., Piccadilly road, Burnley.

Myr.C. 1838-39, 48-49. *Walker, Sir Edward Samuel*, Berry hill, Mansfield, Notts.

11th Dec., 1856. *Walmsley, Thomas*, Preston.

12th Dec., 1867. *Walmsley, Gilbert G., 50, Lord street.

6th Mar., 1851. Warburton, Rowland Eyles Egerton, Arley hall, Cheshire.

21st May, 1857. Ward, John Angus, Hooton lodge, Chester.

P. 5th Dec., 1861. *Waterhouse, Nicholas, Durning road.

12th Dec., 1872. *Watson, R. A., Great Crosshall street, and Rotherwood, Ivanhoe road, Prince's park.

17th Dec., 1857. *Watts, Sir James*, Manchester, and Abney Hall, Cheadle.

1st Feb., 1849. *Webster, George, 6, York buildings, Dale street and Mossley hill, Aigburth.

P. 3rd Jan., 1856. *Welton, Thomas A.*, F.S.S., 6, Offerton road, London, S.W.

13th Mar., 1862. Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, 33, Upper Grosvenor street, London, and Eaton hall, Chester.

6th Feb., 1873. *Whiteman, James Walter, 55, Church street.

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2nd June, 1853. *Whitley, George, 5, Clayton square, and Bromborough.

9th Oct., 1854. Whitley, Rev. John, A.M., Newton rectory, Newton-le-Willows.

6th June, 1850. Whitley, Rev. William, B.A., Catsclough, Winsford, Cheshire.

P. 30th Nov., 1854. WILKINSON, THOMAS TURNER, F.R.A.S., Corr. Mem. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Manch., Burnley.

14th Feb., 1861. Wilson, J. M., Hardshaw street, St. Helens.

12th Jan., 1871. *Wilson, Edward J., Custom house, Liverpool.

13th Nov., 1866. *Winder, Thomas, Coniston house, Breeze hill, Walton, and 3, Pownall street.

7th Mar., 1850. *Winmarleigh, Rt. Hon. Lord,* Bank Hall, Warrington.

23rd Nov., 1848. Wood, Isaac Moreton, Newton, near Middlewich.

7th Dec., 1865. *Wood, R. H.*, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Corr. Mem. Soc. Antiq. de Normandie, Penrhos house, Rugby.

7th May, 1855. **Woodhouse, John George*, Bronte house, Everton valley.

10th Dec., 1874. Worsley, James E., Winwick cottage, Newton-le-Willows.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

27th Sept., 1854. Babington, Charles Cardale, A.M., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., Professor of Botany, 5, Brook side, Cambridge.

1st Nov., 1860. Brown, James, Messrs. Brown Brothers and Co., and 38, East Thirty-seventh street, New York, U.S.A.

P. 1st Feb., 1855. Clarke, Joseph, F.S.A., The Roos, Saffron Walden, Essex.

19th May, 1859. Cochet, M. L'Abbé, Inspector of Antiquities and Monuments in Normandy, Dieppe.

P. 7th Jan., 1875. Coughtrey, Millen, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Otago, New Zealand.

27th Sept., 1854. Gray, John Edward, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., British Museum, London.

13th Sept., 1870. Hooker, Joseph Dalton, C.B., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Pres. Roy. Soc., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Royal Gardens, Kew.

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	13th Sept., 1870.	Huxley, Thomas Henry, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Professor of Nat. Hist. in the Roy. School of Mines, 26, Abbey place, St. John's wood, London.
P.	27th Sept., 1854.	Latham, R. Gordon, M.D., 96, Disraeli road, Putney, London.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Lubbock, Sir John, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
	9th Dec., 1852.	MacAdam, Robert, 18, College square East, Belfast.
	27th Sept., 1854.	Owen, Richard, C.B., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., British Museum, London.
P.	7th May, 1851.	Pidgeon, Henry Clarke, 47, Sutherland gardens, Harrow road, London, W.
	27th Sept., 1854.	Sabine, General Sir Edward, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., 13, Ashley place, London, S.W., and Woolwich.
P.	6th Feb., 1851.	Smith, Charles Roach, F.S.A., Fellow of the Roy. Soc. North. Antiq. Copenhagen, Hon. Mem. SS. Antiq., France, Normandy, Scotland, Spain, Newcastle, the Morinie, Abbeville, Picardy, Wiesbaden, Luxemburg, Treves, Touraine, &c., Temple place, Strood, Kent.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Stokes, George Gabriel, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sec. R.S., Lucasian Professor of Math. in the Univ. of Cambridge, Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge.
	13th Sept., 1870.	Tyndall, John, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Nat. Philos. Royal Institution, Albemarle street, London.
P.	20th Jan., 1870.	Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie E. C., B.D., F.S.A., &c., Præcentor and Prebendary of Chichester, 58, Belgrave road, London, S.W.
P.	27th Sept., 1854.	Wright, Thomas, A.M., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.S.L., Member of the Institute of France; Fel. Roy. Soc. North. Antiqs. Copenhagen; Hon. Mem. of the Soc. of Antiquaries of France; Corresp. Mem. Soc. Antiq. Normandy; of Soc. Antiqs. Scotland, &c., 14, Sydney street, Brompton, London.

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Presidents since commencement.

1. Right Hon. Francis, 1st Earl of Ellesmere, Lord-Lieut. of Lancashire - 1848.
2. Right Hon. Charles William, 3rd Earl of Sefton, Lord-Lieut. of Lanc. - 1854.
3. General The Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., D.C.L. - - - - 1855.
4. Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P. - - - - - - 1863.
5. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., &c. - - - - - - - - - 1866.
6. Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., LL.D., &c. - - - - - - - 1869.

Secretaries since commencement.

1848. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c., and H. C. Pidgeon, Esq.
1851. Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c., and Rev. Thomas Moore, M.A.
1854. Rev. A. Hume. LL.D., &c.

		Assistant Secretaries.
1855.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c. -	Thomas G. Wedgwood, Esq.
1856.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c. -	W. W. Rundell, Esq.
1857.	Rev. A. Hume, LL.D., &c. -	J. H. Genn, Esq.
1864.	Nicholas Waterhouse, Esq. -	J. H. Genn, Esq.
1867.	David Buxton, F.R.S.L. -	Charles Dyall, Esq.

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1848. Thomas Avison, F.S.A.
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1867. John G. Jacob, Esq.

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1871.	John R. Hughes, Esq. -	H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq.

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TRANSACTIONS.

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCH OF MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE.

By B. Ll. Vaudrey, Esq.

(Read February 18th, 1875.)

The Parish Accounts (now existing) commence with the year 1635. The following entries appear in the churchwarden's account for that year:—

	s.	d.
for Wallinge		
Wm Gorste 3 occ [occupations]	5	
Rafe Becket 3 occ & 4 lead	6	
Burials paid		
John Venables child	1	6
Thomas Wrench Butcher	1	6
Monies disbursed		
Paid for relief of Prisoners & maimed Soldiers	2	5
pd for writing the regester in Parchment sendinge it to the Synode & for keeping of it, the some of...	9	
pd for carrying it (lead) to Sandbach to be cast & back again	4	
pd for wood to melt it withall	2	6
pd for mending the stairs of the clockhouse & for boards and nails	2	2
pd for a hasp & staple for the Lich gate		6
pd for making the thimble for the clock & wyres	1	4
pd to John for ringing the Curfue for the yeare about	1	0 0

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The "wallinge" (A.S. *welling* or boiling) was a lead pan or cistern, in which the brine, for making salt, was boiled. Brine wells at Middlewich appear to have been in use as early as the Roman occupation of the station at Kinderton, immediately adjoining. (See *Chest. Arch. Jour.*, vol. i, p. 465.) The burial fees seem to have been received and accounted for by the Churchwarden, as there was no Vicar.

1637.	s.	d.
Received (Ley) Ravenscroft Thos Croxton gent.....	5	
pd Danyell Yates for a Ministers charges his wife & horse	9	5
To Ione Lawton for dressing the Pulpit betwixt Christmas and o^{r} Lady day.....		6
pd to Ione Lawton for dressing the Pulpit at Midsom^{r}...		6

Buryalls 1638 unpaid.

Michael Oldfield Esq^{r}
Edward Mynshull Gent

1639.

Ravenscroft paid—Ley

Captain Croxton..... 10

Disbursements.

For drawing a Petcon & preferring it to the Earle of Darby to be admitted in forma pauperis for the [illegible]..... 2

Paid to the head Constable for Prisoners & maymed Sould^{rs} at Micas Sessions 1639 11

Pd for nayles cording and oyle for y^{e} bells to Danyell Yates .....

The above Thomas Croxton, it appears, had joined the Parliamentary forces in 1639, and was then a captain. He was subsequently colonel of a Cheshire regiment, raised to oppose Duke Hamilton, in 1648. He seems to have taken an active part on the side of the Parliament.

1640.

Ley received

Kinderton. Harbutt's ground..... 1s.

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This ground is the site of the Roman station considered by Ormerod and several other writers to be Condate; but since the discovery of Roman remains at Wilderspool, this has been questioned.

[Between the last and the following dates, several leaves have been torn out of the book.]

John Milton Church warden, 1650-51.

	s.	d.
Imp^{r} June 26. Paid Capt Benn: Croxton his wife for Ministers Dinners & others	16	6
Given the same day to a decayed Minister		6
I^{t} spent at the Sessions holden at Northwyche geting forth an Order for Souldiers to destrain for the Church Ley	1	6
Spent in three days seeking for a piece of Timber to make a head stock for the great bell	2	
Given to the Ringers Oct. 24. for ringing for the Victory at Worcester	1	

The Church Ley seems to have been a difficulty in those days. There are twenty-two items in this churchwarden's account for money spent on himself when collecting it—once "when wee were soe weet."

1652.

Given unto a Minister and his wife		6
Given unto a destressed Minister and his wife	1	

1655.

A church Lea agreed upon after five shillings the pound, and twelve pence an occupation; and cottages in Middlewich that the owners hold noe walling, 3d the best, Alowed by those whose names are subscribed, for the repair of the Church walls, casting the great Bell, repair of the Church Roof, glassing the windows, beautifying the Church.		
Pd on a quart of burnt Claret to Mr. Jackson Minister...	1	4

The ley for repairing the church walls, &c., appears to have been something special—probably occasioned by injury done to the church in 1642, when it was the scene of a conflict between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces, and which is

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thus described in a letter from Sir William Brereton to a member of the House of Commons :—

Worthy Sir

This day is deservedly set apart to be a day of thanksgiving for that complete and great Victory which the Lord hath given us on Monday last, even then when the Enemy came out armed with power (of flesh) and resolution to destroy and overrun all the rest of the country; in which designe they were so hopefull and confident as that they tooke the bouldinesse to encampe themselves in Middlewich, a Town between Namptwich and Northwich, where I was, and where we had begun to fortifie and place our garrison. We concieve this attempt of most dangerous consequence and thereupon thought fit to allow them no rest, not to give them time to fortifie. To this end there was a strong Party of Horse went out from Northwich upon Saturday night last upon their first coming there, who gave them an alarm. The next day being the Sabbath, could not be observed, it being the worke of the whole day to prepare for our defence and how to annoy our enemy; towards whom I went out upon Sunday in the afternoon, with betwixt two and three Troops of Horse, and betwixt two and three Companies of Dragoons who went neere to Middlewich and gave them an alarm there; but without any intention to assault them in their quarters, they being very strong in Foot and well armed, and we had no foot at all then there, our greatest care being to preserve the country from plundering and let the enemy know we durst look them in the face, and come even to the very doore. This evening, March the 18, being Sunday, we resolved and concluded to meet the Namptwich forces the next morning who were appointed to come unto us by six of the clock in the morning; but we were in skermishing and fight neere four hours before they came in to our assistance; during which time they played full upon us with their Cannon but without any successe at all, there being only one or two men hurt but not mortall. During which time our musqueteers (whereof we had not above 200 musqueteers our greatest force of Foot being at Namptwich) behaved themselves very gallantly, and made good their passages, and kept the Enemy in play, till the Namptwich forces came in to our assistance, who came on so resolutely, and with such undauntednesse of spirit, even to the amazement and admiration of the Enemy, whom they beat from their works & from their Cannon. And as they entered one end of the Town our Souldiers entered the other end with no lesse courage and resolution. Colonell Ellis, Sergeant Major Gilner, Sir Edward Moseley, and ten Captains

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more, besides all other Officers (a List of whose names you shall find enclosed) who betook themselves to the Church & Steeple from whence they did much annoy us for some short time; but within an hour after, the Lord was pleased to make us possessers of the Church & Steeple, and of the Commanders & Souldiers that were therein; and of their Ordnance, Magazine & great store of Arms, so as I believe since the beginning of this unnaturall war, God hath not given many more compleeter victories, nor hath there been many more Prisoners taken, there being not many fewer than 500 Prisoners, and very many of them Commanders & considerable Persons (a List of whose names is here enclosed). I desire the whole praise & glory may be attributed to Almighty God, who infused courage into them that stood for his cause and strucke the enemy with terror & amazement. For further particulars I must refer you to other and further relations.

We hear nothing from London how things go there, but our confidence is in the Lord of heaven; to the protection of whose providence I desire to commend you & so conclude, & Rest

Your very faithfull friend,

Namptwich
15 March 1642

WIL. BRERETON.

The above is copied from the original of one of "Two "Letters of great consequence to the House of Commons." "London printed for Edw Husband, & are sold at his shop "in Middle Temple March 24 1642."

There are still shot-marks distinctly visible on the Church porch.

1657.

Pd to Robert Thorley for the hower glass frame		6
Payed at severall tymes for beere for such as wayted upon Ministers	1	2

The Ministers "wayted upon" were those procured by the churchwardens, from time to time, for the Church services, when there was no Vicar. Whether there was at this period any endowment beyond 19 marks per annum, charged upon the appropriated glebe and tithes, seems very doubtful.

Thursday 27 August 1657.

Att the Councell at Whitehall.

Ordered by His Highness the Lord Protector & the Councell

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that it be recommended to the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers to settle upon the Minister of Middlewich in the County of Chester an Augmentation of fifty pounds per annum for his better maintenance and encouragement

A true coppy Ex Jun: 19. 1657

HEN GOBELL Clk
of the Councell

This Order was procured
by Col Croxton the day
& year above said
G. 12

By the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers
September 17. 1658.

Ordered that the yearlye sume of fifty pounds bee granted to & for the increase of the maintenance of the minister of Middlewich in the Countie of Chester, his Highness & Councel having approved thereof, and that the same be from time to time paid unto Mr. Richard Brooke Minister there approved by the Commissioners for approbation of Publique Preachers To hould for such time as he shall continue to discharge the dutie of the Minister of the said Place, or further order of these Trustees. And that Mr Laurence Steele Treasurer doe paye the same accordinglye.

JOHN THOROWGOOD
EDW CESSETT
RA HALL — JOHN HUMFREY
RICHARD YOUNGE

The above augmentation was revoked at the Restoration.

March 18 (1658) Pd Henry Vawdrey by order of Coll. Croxton for Mr. Booker (Brook ?) for his paynes in the [illegible] & money he disbursed for him for Coals & other necessaries	2	0	0
Aug 20 Pd for ringing when Mr Booker came home with his family.....		2	
July 4 Pd for cleansing the Vicarage & sweeping the chimneys against Mr Booker coming home		1	8
Jan. 19 (1659) Pd to Minister instead of Collection		4	

1660.

Paid to William Seaman for charges of Ministers that have preached here		8	

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1661.

Paid Robert Bradford for making the Font Stone, for laying stone & leading it for the repair of the church walls	1	11	8
Paid unto John Wood for making the leaden Pan for the Font Stone		8	6
Pd for oyle, colours, varnish & workmanship to color the font stone		7	

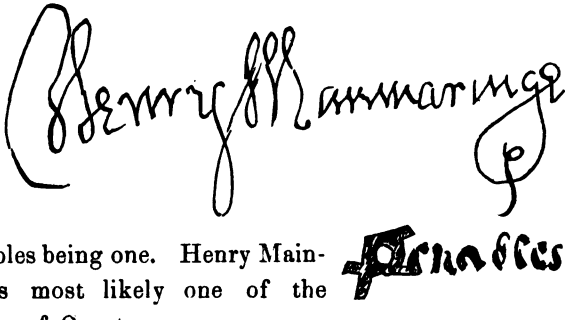
1662.

Pd to W^{m} Seaman for Doct^{r} Mallone's charges when he preached 2 Sermons in July 1662		5	
Apl Pd To Tho^{s} Witnall Brazier in Namptwich for a Flaggon for the Church		6	6

The church plate had been disposed of at the time of the rebellion, to aid the Royalist cause.

Decr. 19 (1662) Pd that day we went to consider about the buying a surplus & went to move the Barron to pay his arrears [Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton]		1	

On 7th April, 1663, the church wardens' accounts, for the first and only time, appear to have been verified before two justices, Peter Venables being one. Henry Mainwaring was most likely one of the Mainwarings of Croxton.



1684.

Pd for 6 quarts of Wine for Wit Sonday		6	
Pd to one Mary Greenfield who had her house burned in Ireland		1	
Pd to Ringers for ringine on that day the king was proclaimed		10	

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Spent with the Ringers and my fellow Wardens that day			6
Pd to the Ringers for ringinge on the Crownation day			
Pd for 12 Quarts of Wine Easter day Palm Sonday & Good Friday		12	

1686.

Pd for 14 Quarts of Wine & Carriage for Easter day		15	
Pd for horse hire & spent with my fellow Wardens when wee collected the prodestant breff	1	0	0
June the 22d 1686. Collected then in the Parish of Middlewich for the relief of distressed Protestants of France the sum of	14	2	10

1687.

Pd towards the redemption of three Merchants out of the Turks Dominion		2	
Pd for ringing when the Bishops were released out of the Towere		3	6
Pd for ringing the Prince of Wales thanksgiving day		7	
Spent on the Ringers when the King and Queen proclaimed		1	
Spent in tasting wine for a Sacrament			7

1689.

Md That wee Thomas Hulse Humphrey Trevitt John Warrell & John Hall said Church Wardens for the Parish of Middlewich for this present year 1689 have received from our Predecessors three pieces of Plate (viz) one Silver Salver, one large bowle both the gift of Francis Leveson Esqre and one lesser Silver bowle two Pewter Flaggons one communion cloth & one towell belonging to the Parish Church of Middlewich. Witness here to our hands this 28 day of May Ano Dni 1689.

Tho Hulse
John Warrell

1690.

Paid the Ringers for ringing when King William got the better in Ireland		2	
Pd the Ringers on the thanks giving day for the King's return		1	6
Pd to Mrs. Dorrell towards redeeming her Brother and Mr. Russell out of Turkie		2	6
Spent on Mr. Whittingham when he preached here		1	4

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1691.

Pd the Ringers for ringing at the taking of Limerick	2	6
Pd at hanging the Bell and for Mr. Noon and his man Churchwardens and Sidesmen's Dinners ...	12	
Pd for ringing on the King's return from Holland ...	8	

April the 17th, 1698.

Churchwardens and other Officers elected for the ensuing year.

Montague Venables Lord Norris Thomas Stanley Knight and Bart. Jeffery Shakerley, Knight Thomas Mynshull Esqre	Churchwardens.

1696.

Will: Handforth's name appears first signed as Vicar. From the Account of "Jos: Smith Ch: Warden," there seems to have been much consultation of the officers, and debating about "a Parson" for the Parish.

1697 Pd towards taking down the spires of the Steeple 4

June 6. 99.

Mem^{d} Twas then alsoe agreed upon that Thomas Swetman Sexton should in consideration of 10s/ yearly (during the Minister and Churchwardens pleasure) take care that noe children play in the Ch. y^{d} in time of Divine Service nor any dogs come into the Church, but that he whip them out, and cause the children to depart.

October the 16th, 1701.

Upon the ernest request of several of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Midellwich wee the Vicar & Churchwardens with others whose names are subscribed doe consent & agree that there shall be one peal (according to the usual custom of other Places) rung on the Bells for a q^{r} or half an hour imediatly after Divine Service in the Afternoon to give notice to those persons who could not conveniently come to Church, that prayers and sermon is ended, and that they may goe about their lawful and necessary occasions.

To the Ringers att the proclamation of the Queen ...	5
Do. at Crownation	11
To removing the Effigies of the old Lady Buckley...	1

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May 29. 1706.

Ringing upon the newes of the Duke of Marlborough's forcing the French Lines & on the thanksgiving day	12	6

At a vestry held 27th April, 1708, it appeared that "the "Great Bell in the Steeple" was broken, and it was resolved to have it re-cast, and that "the said new Bell shall bee "tuneable with the old ones, & to be of the same size with "the broken bell." In 1711 a subscription was entered into, "towards the making the four Bells of this Parish Church "into six Bells with such addition of weight as shall be "necessary;" and at a vestry then held it was so determined. There are now these six.

1714.

Spent on the news of King George's landing, ringing &c.	18	

1715.

Pd for ringing on news of the Victory in Scotland...	10	
For ringing on news of the Pretender's leaving Scotland	10	
Spent on rejoycing for the defeat of the Rebels	6	4

The Rectory of Middlewich was originally appropriated to the monastery of Lenton, Nottingham; and upon the dissolution of that monastery, came to the Crown. Under a grant of 27th February, 4 James I, it became vested in Sir William Brereton, Kt. In 1664 William Lord Brereton sold the rectory, to which (as afterwards appeared) the advowson of the vicarage was appendant, together with glebe lands and tithes, to Robert Lowe, charged with the annual payment of 19 marks to the vicars of the said church. Trifling additions were made to this stipend at different periods; but up to a comparatively recent date the emoluments of the church were very scanty, which was no doubt the cause of there being at times no vicar, and which accounts for the repeated entries in

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the wardens' accounts of payments when providing for the duty. Notwithstanding this, the right of presentation became the subject of prolonged and expensive litigation between the Breretons and the Lowes, the contention on the part of the former being that the advowson of the vicarage was *not* appendant. There was a trial at Chester in 1720, when James Lowe the plaintiff was nonsuited. He then filed a bill in Chancery; and ultimately (1736) there was an appeal to the House of Lords, when Lowe's right was confirmed. On three occasions the presentation lapsed to the Crown.

In 1808, the church underwent extensive repairs and mutilations, after the most approved manner of the "Churchwarden "Period." The high deal pews and galleries then introduced were tolerated until 1858, when a general restoration took place under the management of a talented architect (Joseph Clarke, Esq., of London), and it is now one of the handsomest churches in the county. The entire clearance of the interior on this occasion, and the removal of ages of whitewash and other excrescences threw considerable light on the history of the building. That a Norman church had previously existed there could be no doubt; and it was clear that part of the materials of it had been used up in the present edifice. In addition to the two Norman pillars, one on each side of the chancel arch, and which had been replaced entire, various fragments of Norman sculpture were found embedded in the south side of the chancel arch, which had to be taken down to the foundation and rebuilt. The substitution of the clerestory for the high pitch roof over the nave; the extension of the side aisles; the additions of the Ladye and the Bulkley Chapels one on each side of the chancel, at different periods, were distinctly traceable. In the latter chapel, during the progress of the works, the coffins (lead) of Peter Venables, the last of the Venables Barons of Kinderton, and of his widow Katharine Venables, were laid bare. They lay side

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by side near the centre of the chapel. On the lids, in raised letters, 3 inches long, were the initials and dates—

The coffins remained intact, and were ultimately covered with concrete. From the size of the baron's coffin he must have been of small stature.

There are several old monuments and an old brass of the Venables family. But this paper has become already too long.

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GEOGRAPHICAL STATISTICS OF THE EXTRA-BRITISH EUROPEAN FLORA.

By Thomas Comber, Esq.

(Read 4th March, 1875.)

I.—Introduction.

In a paper read before your Society in January, 1874, wherein certain questions respecting the dispersion of plants were discussed, by means of the average specific areas of species indigenous to Britain, I pointed out that, as the investigation had been limited to the flora of a single country, the results arrived at could not be regarded as at all conclusive. However suggestive they might be, they required, in so far as they differed from the conclusions of Professor Alph De Candolle and others, or opened out fresh questions, to be confirmed by comparison with the results of similar investigations on the floras of other countries. With a view of ascertaining whether they would be thus confirmed, I have been led to treat the *extra*-British European, or, as I shall term it hereafter for brevity, the Continental flora, in the same manner as the British species were treated in my previous paper.

The first step in the investigation was to settle a list of species; and I have adopted as a ground work Nyman's Sylloge, with its supplement; rejecting therefrom (*a*) doubtful or disputed species, such as the numerous forms that have been ranked as species by M. Jordan, but are not generally recognised by other botanists: and (*b*) new or recently described species, regarding as such all published since 1850; for, the geographical distribution of these can be only very imperfectly known. Thus reduced, Nyman's lists, which contain altogether over 10,000 names, are brought down to 7768 species; and further, deducting those that are native in

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Britain, or are sub-species of British super-species, we have remaining 6617 Continental species.

The geographical distribution of these had next to be analysed, on much the same principle as that of British species was, in a paper read before your Society in 1873; but the extension of the flora brought into consideration, rendered some modification necessary. For British plants, according to latitude and elevation, four *zones* were proposed, viz:—the Arctic, Northern, Temperate, and Southern; but, as a far larger proportion of Continental species comes under the Southern zone, it is necessary to sub-divide this into three sections, viz.:—1, *Upper* (the only one represented in Britain) comprising those Southern plants which range Northward beyond the limit of vineyard cultivation; 2, *Middle*, composed of plants stretching Northward beyond the limit of olive cultivation, but not beyond the vineyard boundary; and 3, *Lower* or *Mediterranean*, containing species confined within the region of olive cultivation. We have thus three lines of demarcation, the polar limits of cereal cultivation, of vineyard cultivation, and of olive cultivation. Zone 1, *Arctic*, finds its lower limit in the cereal line; zone 2, *Northern*, its lower limit in the vineyard line; zone 3, *Temperate*, ranges both above the cereal line and below the vineyard line: while of zone 4, *Southern*, the upper section has its upper limit in the cereal line: the middle section its upper limit in the vineyard line; and the lower section its upper limit in the olive line.

In determining under which zone a plant should properly be placed, *altitude* is of equal importance with latitude; as is evident from the re-appearance of most high Arctic species on lofty mountains much further south. They are there accompanied by other plants, whose range on the mountains agrees exactly with their own, both growing only at high elevations, and not descending into the agrarian region; but these Alpine plants have not yet been met with in the extreme

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Northern latitudes to which Arctic plants extend. In the British flora there are only two or three such Alpine plants; for, a species that reaches as far as Britain usually stretches further North to the Arctic regions. These British Alpine forms, notwithstanding their range only Southward from Britain, were classed as Arctic plants, for it was not worth while to separate so small a number as a distinct group; but in the Alps and other mountain regions of Southern Europe the number of Alpine plants increases so greatly as to exceed that of Arctic species; and it therefore becomes necessary to split up the Arctic zone into three divisions—1, *Arctic* (restricted) for plants found only in the extreme North; 2, *Arctic-Alpine*, for those found on the mountains further South, as well as in high latitudes; and 3, *Alpine*, for those found only upon the mountains. Before leaving this subject I may mention that some species, such as Veronica macrostemon and Castilleja pallida, are, in Europe, strictly Arctic, but occur on the Himalayas or the Rocky mountains: and, *vice-versa*, other species, such as Gentiana frigida and G. prostrata, are strictly Alpine in Europe, but have been found in Arctic Asia or America.

Northern plants also generally recur on mountains further South, where they range downward lower than Arctic plants, and descend more or less into the agrarian region, but do not reach the vineyards. With a like lower limit of level there are found on the hills numerous Sub-alpine or Montane plants, which do not grow in the North. We must therefore divide the Northern zone also into three parts—1, *Northern* (restricted); 2, *Northern-montane*; and 3, *Montane* only.

Again, we find plants Southern as regards latitude, but with a great range of elevation, which thus bear the same relation to Temperate plants that Alpine do to Arctic, or Montane to Northern. Their occurrence within the vineyard region, or at times even within the olive region, forbids their being con-

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sidered Montane; while their ascent above the line of cereal cultivation on the mountains prevents our placing them in the Southern zone. These I have classed with Temperate plants, distinguishing them however as "Southern in latitude." As an example I may refer to Astrocarpus sesamoides, which occurs only in Southern Europe, but there ranges from the hot plains almost to the snow line.

Continental plants require, with reference to longitude also, a somewhat more elaborate classification than British plants. Those British plants, which have the most limited area, are necessarily confined to Western Europe; and the occurrence of a British species in Eastern Europe implies a more extended range: but in the Continental flora this is not the case, for species of very limited area may grow only in the East. I have therefore found myself obliged to adopt, with regard to range East and West within Europe itself, the following six sub-divisions:—1, Confined to Western Europe; 2, to Central; 3, to Eastern; 4, extending to West and Central; 5, to East and Central; and 6, to all three sections of the Continent.

With respect to range Eastward into Asia the same sub-divisions are adopted for Continental as were for British plants, according to their extension, 1, to Western Asia, or as far as the Altai mountains in Siberia; 2, to India, or as far as the Baikal range in Siberia; 3, to Eastern Asia.

We have next plants found in Europe and America, but not recorded from Asia: and finally species which extend to all three Continents. These last, which in the paper on British plants were termed "Universal," may be sub-divided into two sections, according as they (1) are confined to the Northern hemisphere; or (2) cross the tropics, and are found in the Southern hemisphere as well.

The accompanying table shows at one view the result of an analysis of the Continental flora, dividing it in one direction longitudinally, in the other latitudinally and altitudinally, as above detailed:—

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ZONE.	EUROPE (ONLY).						EUROPE AND ASIA.									EUROPE AND AMERICA.	UNIVERSAL.		TOTAL.
	CONFINED TO			EXTENDING TO			WESTERN ASIA TO			CENTRAL ASIA TO			EASTERN ASIA TO						
	Western.	Central.	Eastern.	West. and Cent.	East. and Cent.	All 3 Sections.	East. Europe.	Centr. Europe.	West. Europe.	East. Europe.	Centr. Europe.	West. Europe.	East. Europe.	Centr. Europe.	West. Europe.		N. Hemisphere.	S. Hemisphere.	
Arctic (restricted)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	20	..	23
Arctic-Alpine	..	1	..	..	3	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	3	6	3	4	69	3	101
Alpine	68	77	71	23	67	49	17	8	13	..	1	1	1	3	3	2	..	..	404
Northern (restricted)	2	19	2	2	6	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	5	5	..	5	11	..	63
Northern-Montane	..	4	1	..	6	7	2	2	7	..	..	..	5	7	13	3	41	1	99
Montane	166	89	103	54	80	138	43	17	44	2	1	6	5	2	7	..	3	..	760
Temperate	..	..	..	..	2	19	..	3	67	..	..	40	7	4	47	4	42	12	247
Do. (S. Latitude)	27	..	2	17	2	35	18	6	44	1	1	9	2	2	2	..	..	..	168
Southern (Upper Section)	14	4	15	17	14	96	41	22	205	11	3	66	17	3	38	2	10	15	593
Do. (Middle do.)	44	35	225	29	80	116	260	47	231	35	2	38	29	7	8	3	4	5	1198
Do. (Lower do.)	723	494	522	198	125	268	165	75	328	7	4	27	3	2	4	..	6	10	2961
TOTAL	1044	723	941	340	385	729	550	183	940	59	15	187	78	41	125	25	206	46	6617

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It will be seen that by far the largest number of species falls into the lower or Mediterranean section of the Southern zone: and that a very much smaller proportion extends across the Atlantic than was the case with British plants.

Degrees of dispersion.—To each species is assigned a figure representing its degree of dispersion, according to the group in which it is placed by the analysis. The figures,* ranging from 1 to 12, correspond with those employed in the investigation respecting British plants; and the averages of them, by means of which the present inquiry is conducted, are, as in the former paper, carried to two places of decimals.

II.—Dispersion with regard to latitude.

The wider range, East and West, of plants which reach high Northern latitudes is shown in quite as marked a degree by Continental as by British plants; as is evident from the following averages:—

Species.		
23	Arctic	
101	Arctic-alpine	
63	Northern	
99	Northern-montane	
247	Temperate	
533	reaching high N. latitude.....	Average. 7·24
404	Alpine	
760	Montane	
168	Temperate (S. L.)	
4752	Southern	
6084	not extending N. of cereal line ...	2·23
6617	Total of Continental flora	2·63

* The degrees of dispersion have been fixed as follows:—
As regards range within Europe itself and Africa. Arctic and Northern zones (restricted), in which the range both of longitude and latitude is small, 1. Southern, Alpine and Montane zones, and Temperate plants confined to S. latitudes, if found in only one longitudinal division of the Continent, 1; if in

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It will be seen that the general average of the whole Continental flora is considerably under that of British plants, indeed less than half, the figures being 2·63 against 7·00. This arises mainly from two causes. 1. That most of the widely diffused European species occur in this country, and, having thus appeared in the British lists, are excluded from the present ones. 2. That a larger proportion of Continental plants is confined to S. latitudes. The latter influence can be avoided by comparing with the British average that of only those zones which are represented in Britain. These contain 1126 species, and average 5·50; while the remainder, comprising the two lower sections of the Southern zone, Alpine, Montane and Temperate plants confined to S. latitudes, number 5491 species, and average 2·04.

III.—Dispersion as affected by Station.

Aquatic and palustral plants.—So generally dispersed are aquatic plants, that most European species are found in Britain; and only a few fail to reach us from the Continent, the most marked being Elatine Alsinastrum and Trapa natans. The proportion of palustral plants is also much smaller in the Continental flora. The average degree of dispersion of each is considerably greater than that of terrestrial plants, thus fully confirming the British figures.

Species.		Average.
19	Aquatic	5·00
198	Palustral or semi-aquatic	4·21
6400	Terrestrial	2·58

two, 2; if in all the three divisions, 3. Arctic-alpine, Northern-montane and Temperate plants, which have a greater range of latitude, if confined to one longitudinal division, 2; if to two divisions, 3; if found in all three divisions, 4.

For range into Asia 1, 2 or 3 is added to the European figure, according as the plant reaches W., Central or E. Asia. Asiatic plants therefore range from 2 to 7.

Species common to Europe and America, belonging to zones with but little range of latitude, 8; to Arctic-alpine, Northern-montane and Temperate zones, 9.

Universal division, if confined to N. hemisphere, zones with small range of latitude, 10; the three zones with greater range of latitude, 11; if extending to the S. hemisphere, 12.

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Maritime plants.—Prof. Alph. De Candolle's calculations (Geog. Bot. vol. 1, p. 522), attributed to maritime and salt-loving plants a wider range than that of other plants. Our British lists gave a different result, the maritime average being somewhat less than that of other plants: and from the following averages, in which the salt-loving species so common on the Eastern steppes are ranked as maritime, it will be seen that this is also the case in the Continental flora:—

Species.		Average.
315	Maritime or salt-loving	2·53
6302	other plants.....	2·64

Calcareous plants.—In some of the works on Continental botany, Stations are given very vaguely, or omitted altogether; and I have consequently not been able to separate as a distinct group, plants confined to sandy soils, or found only in woods and copses; but a predilection for a calcareous soil is more generally recorded, and Continental plants evincing it are found to have a lower degree of dispersion than other plants.

Species.		Average.
160	Calcareous	2.08
6457	Non-calcareous	2·65

Parasites.—The parasitic plants contained in the British lists were so few in number, that but little dependance could be placed on the averages obtained from them. In the Continental flora we have a considerably larger proportion, and they are found to have, like the British species, a low degree of dispersion. Species which are supposed to be semi-parasitic, but are probably never restricted in their choice of victim-plants (Rhinantheæ and Thesium) give on the contrary a high average; and this agrees with the former result. The figures are:—

Species.		Average.
68	Complete parasites	2·23
62	Semi-parasites	3·50
6487	Non-parasitic	2·59

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IV.—Dispersion in relation to habit.

Trees and Shrubs.—British trees were found to "range "rather more widely than herbaceous plants over land, rather "less so over sea." This remark applies with equal force to Continental trees; of which only 3 (or 3⅓ per cent.) cross the Atlantic, against 4¼ per cent. of other plants; while 20 (or 22½ per cent.) are confined to Europe alone, against 63½ per cent. of other plants. But whilst in the case of British plants, almost half of which (41 per cent.) cross the Atlantic, the smaller range of trees over sea reduced their degree of dispersion *below* that of herbs; in the case of the Continental flora, of which only a small fraction of the members (4¼ per cent.) reach America, their wider range over land exerts the stronger influence, and raises the average of trees *above* that of herbs. The following averages show that Continental shrubs have a lower degree of dispersion than herbs, as was the case with British:—

Species.		Average.
89	Trees	3·73
803	Shrubs	2·36
5725	Herbs	2·65

Creeping Rhizomes or Stolons.—The mean dispersion of "repent" plants, as compared with others, corresponds with that calculated from the British lists:—

Species.		Average.
231	Repent	4·41
6386	Non-repent	2·57

Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.—In the foregoing instances the results of the examination of the British flora have been confirmed: such is not the case in the comparison we now come to; for amongst Continental herbs Monocarps are found to give a higher average than Perennials. In this respect therefore the plants of the more Southern latitudes of Europe appear to differ from those more Northern in situation.

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Species.		Average.
1472	Annuals	3·03
74	Annuals or Biennials	2·47
311	Biennials	2·39
1857	Total Monocarps	2.90
3608	Perennials	2·62
260	Doubtful duration	1·38

V.—Dispersion according to character of the flower.

Structure.—The divisions of Phanerogams founded on well known structural differences of the flower, compare with each other, and with Cryptogams, as follows:—

Species.		Average.
1335	Thalamifloræ	2·66
1365	Calycifloræ	2·60
2608	Monopetalæ	2·33
333	Apetalæ	3·81
5641	Total Exogens	2·56
470	Petalloideæ	2·35
472	Glumaceæ	3·47
942	Total Endogens	2·91
34	Cryptogams	6·98

Endogens thus exceed Exogens, while in each class the most simply organised divisions, Apetalæ and Glumaceæ, attain the highest average. The low dispersion of Continental Petalloideæ, amongst which there is a very inconsiderable proportion of aquatic plants, agrees completely with the low dispersion of the same division of British plants, excluding aquatics.

Inferior Ovary.—Prof. De Candolle's observations as to the limited range of plants whose flowers have an inferior ovary, was corroborated by the investigations of the British

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flora, and is further confirmed by the present lists, which divide as follows :—

Species.		Average.
2186	with ovary inferior	2·30
4369	other Phanerogams	2·76

Conspicuous flowers.—The relative range of plants bearing inconspicuously coloured flowers, those with white, and those with brightly-coloured flowers, calculated from the British lists, is quite confirmed by a similar comparison of Continental plants.

Species.		Average.
805	of whole orders having inconspicuous flowers	3·60
225	other plants with inconspicuous flowers	3·20
1030	Total with inconspicuously-coloured flowers..	3·51
1035	with white flowers	2·88
3657	with brightly-coloured flowers	2·28
861	with colour of flowers variable, unrecorded or unknown	2·62

The difference per cent. between the three averages is indeed greater in the Continental than in the British result, as is seen if the figures are reduced to an equal standard, making them average 100 in each case. They then contrast as follows :—

	British.		Continental.
Inconspicuous	110	...	121
White	102	...	100
Coloured	88	...	79

VI.—Dispersion according to nature of the fruit.

Fleshy fruit.—The hypothesis that a succulent fruit secures for a plant a wider dispersion of its seeds, from their being swallowed by birds and other animals, and deposited with their power of germination unimpared, was hardly supported by the British averages, that of fleshy-fruited species only slightly exceeding that of dry-fruited. The Continental averages give a more decided result, as follows :—

Species.		Average.
168	with succulent fruit.....	3·27
6387	with dry fruit	2·59

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As the proportion of fleshy-fruited species is considerably greater in the British flora than on the Continent, a much more marked, and perhaps a more correct contrast is obtained if we combine the British and Continental lists together. The averages of the whole European flora are then :—

Species.		Average.
239	with succulent fruit.....	5·20
7406	with dry fruit	3·17

Dehiscence.—Dividing dry fruits into dehiscent and indehiscent, we have the following comparison, agreeing with that of British plants, in which also the indehiscent fruit was found to be accompanied by a somewhat higher average :—

Species.		Average.
3498	with indehiscent fruit	2·65
2889	„ dehiscent „	2·52

Special adaptation.—It is strange that plants bearing fruit to all appearances specially adapted for dispersion, being either provided with a pappus or other feathery appendage to facilitate its carriage by wind, or furnished with hooked spines, or some other contrivance, enabling it to cling to the coats of animals, should have an average specific area less than that of other plants : but such was the conclusion arrived at by Prof. De Candolle ; such the result of the investigation respecting British plants ; and such is again that of the present enquiry.

Species.		Average.
910	with pappus or other feathery appendage	2·18
146	with grappling organs	2·50
5527	with fruit not specially adapted	2·69

Taking Compositæ by themselves, the figures are :—

852	with pappus	2·10
265	without pappus	2·54

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VI.—Dispersion according to character of the seed.

Coma.—While feathery organs on the *fruit* are thus found not to confer an extensive range, the case is otherwise with the coma, that answers the same purpose as a pappus, and is attached to the *seeds* of Salicineæ, many Asclepiadaceæ, and some genera of other orders. This coma was shown by Prof. De Candolle, and in my former paper, to be accompanied by a high degree of dispersion; and the following averages are quite corroborative:—

Species.		Average.
49	with comose seeds	4·67
6534	Seeds not comose	2·59

Size.—It was found impossible to draw the line between British plants with large, and those with small seeds, the change in size being so gradual. The same difficulty is experienced with Continental plants; and I therefore again confine myself to comparing those orders selected by Prof. De Candolle as being small-seeded, with the remaining orders of Phanerogams. The difference between the two is very slight:—

Species.		Average.
1847	belonging to small-seeded orders..	2·66
4736	,, ,, other ,, ...	2·59

Number.—The production of numerous seeds has been considered an advantage likely to lead to wide dispersion. Amongst British plants, however, it was found that species bearing seeds solitary in each cell, had a rather more extensive average range than those with seeds two or more in the cell: and this proves to be likewise the case on the Continent.

Species.		Average.
3595	with seeds solitary in each cell ...	2·66
2988	,, two or more seeds in each ...	2·55

Testa.—The contrast presented by Continental plants,

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divided according to the nature of their testa, is similar to that by British. The highest average is attained by those species in which this outer coat is mucilaginous: next follow those which have it thin or membranous: and the lowest are those in which it is thick, hard or crustaceous:—

Species.		Average.
3246	with testa thin or membranous ...	2·66
506	,, ,, soft, cellulose, &c.	2·74
1357	,, ,, thick, hard or crustaceous	2·49

Albumen.—The more extensive range of British plants with albuminous seeds, and especially of those in which the albumen is floury or mealy, is also repeated in the Continental flora; the averages being:—

Species.		Average.
1072	with albumen floury or mealy.....	2·99
2307	,, ,, fleshy or horny.....	2·61
3204	,, ,, absent or very scanty	2·49

As bearing on the question whether albuminous seeds the better survive carriage by ocean currents, I referred in my former paper to Mr. Darwin's well-known experiments on the resistance of seeds to the action of sea-water. By the courtesy of Prof. De Candolle I have since received an account of a series of experiments on the same point by M. G. Thuret of Antibes, who kept the seeds of a number of plants in sea-water for so long a period as thirteen months. In some instances the material he used seems to have been bad, as the seeds did not germinate even when kept dry. Leaving such cases out of consideration I find that of the albuminous-seeded species experimented on 43¾ per cent. germinated, most of them vigorously, and as well as if they had not been in sea-water at all: while of the exalbuminous-seeded species only 27¼ per cent. germinated, and all of these very sparingly, merely a few seeds growing, out of a large number.

What relation the presence or absence of albumen in a seed

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may bear to its retention of vitality, has scarcely been made a subject of inquiry. That distinguished botanist, the late Robert Brown, expressed the following view in his "Botany of Congo." Commenting upon the lists therein published of species common to Equinoctial Africa and other continents; and referring to dispersion by natural causes, he observes:—

"It may be stated as not unfavourable to it that of the "dicotyledonous plants of the lists, a considerable number "have the embryo of the seed highly developed, and at the "same time well protected by the texture of its integuments. "This is the case in the Malvaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, and par- "ticularly in the Leguminosæ, which is also the most numerous "family in the lists, and in several of whose species, as "Guilandina Bonduc, and Abrus precatorius, the two con- "ditions of development and protection of the embryo co-exist "in so remarkable a degree that I have no doubt the seeds of "these plants would retain their vitality for a great length of "time either in the currents of the ocean, or in the digestive "organs of birds or other animals. * * The dicotyledonous "plants in the lists which belong to other families have the "embryo of the seed apparently less advanced, but yet in a "state of considerable development, indicated either by the "entire want or scanty remains of albumen: the only excep- "tion being Leea, in which the embryo is many times exceeded "by the size of the albumen. In the monocotyledonous "plants on the other hand * * the embryo bears a very "small proportion to the mass of the seed, which is formed "of albumen, generally farinaceous. But it may be observed "that the existence of a copious albumen does not equally "imply an inferior degree of vitality in the embryo, but may "be considered as the natural structure of that primary "division; seeds without albumen occurring only in certain "genera of the paradoxical Aroideæ, and in some other mono- "cotyledonous orders, which are chiefly aquatic."

To test whether the absence of albumen from the seeds of Dicotyledons especially is favourable to dispersion, the following comparison is confined to that class alone:—

Species.		Average.
2501	with albuminous seeds	2·67
3140	with albumen absent or very scanty	2·47

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Our British Dicotyledons divide as follows:—

Species.		Average.
402	with albuminous seeds	6·77
373	with albumen absent or very scanty	6·46

while from Prof. De Candolle's calculations (Geog. Bot. vol. 1, pp. 515 to 517) the result obtained respecting the dispersion of Dicotyledonous orders is:—

Orders.		Species.	Per centage found in more than two districts.
101	...	22483 with albuminous seeds.....	4·6
59	...	26877 with exalbuminous ,, ...	3·7

In none of the three comparisons, therefore, is Mr. Brown's view supported.

VIII.—Dispersion according to classification.

Large orders.—The orders which contain more than 100 Continental species are:—

	Species.	Avge.		Species.	Avge.
Ranunculaceæ ...	180	3·52	Campanulaceæ ...	133	1·82
Cruciferæ	438	2·66	Scrophulariaceæ..	265	2·32
Caryophyllaceæ...	350	2·32	Labiatæ.....	313	2·30
Leguminosæ.....	644	2·89	Boraginaceæ	150	2.32
Rosaceæ	126	3·36	Liliaceæ.....	185	2·12
Umbelliferæ	368	2·44	Cyperaceæ	114	4·65
Rubiaceæ	109	2·09	Graminaceæ	358	3·10
Compositæ 1117		2·20			

Taken together they average 2·50, against 2·99 the average of the remainder of the flora. Classing the orders, according to the number of species they comprise all over the world, into "large" with over 1000 species, "moderate" with 500 to 1000, and "small" with fewer than 500, we get the following averages:—

Species.			Average.
4222	belonging to	16 "large" orders.....	2.52
1112	,,	13 "moderate" orders..	2·65
1249	,,	"small" orders	2·87

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Like the British averages previously ascertained, they are in inverse proportion to the size of the orders.

Large genera, on the contrary, have a higher degree of dispersion than small, although the difference between them is not so great as in British plants. Ranking those genera as "large" whose total number of known species exceeds 100, we have this comparison :—

Species.			Average.
1933	belonging to 65 large genera		2.68
4684	„ smaller „		2·61

Variability, or a tendency to produce varieties differing from the typical form, was found amongst British plants to be accompanied by an increased specific range. In the following comparison, which shows that such is also the case amongst Continental plants, those species have been ranked as variable that comprise forms sufficiently divergent from the type to be considered by some authors distinct species :—

Species.		Average.
1528	variable	3·69
5089	not variable	2·31

IX.—Alpine Plants.

Having now checked, so far as the materials to which I have had access have enabled me to do so, as many as possible of the former observations respecting the dispersion of British plants, by similar enquiries concerning the Continental flora, I have in conclusion to draw your attention to a subject which did not present itself to our notice when we were considering the British lists, namely Alpine plants. Accepting Mr. Darwin's theory of a glacial migration, as accounting satisfactorily for the presence of what I have termed Arctic-alpine plants in the extreme North, and on the high mountains of Southern Europe, and their absence from the intermediate low grounds; the question arises, Why are not Alpine plants also

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found in the Arctic regions? Does it arise from their more recent origin as species; from their not having come into existence until after the departure Northward of the Arctic-alpine species? The relative specific areas of the two may afford some evidence on the point. They average as follows:

Species.		Average.
101	Arctic-alpine	9·39
404	Alpine	1·77

The comparison indicates that very few of our present Alpine species can have been in existence *before* the glacial age: for if they had then flourished, along with the Arctic-alpine species in the circumpolar area, we should find them now equally widely spread over the mountains of the temperate zone. Of 101 Arctic-alpine species, 72 (or 71 per cent.) are found in all the Northern continents; and 44 (or 43 per cent.) are common to the mountains of the old and new worlds: but of Alpine plants, none are "Universal," and only 2 (or ½ per cent.) are found on both sides the Atlantic. With the exception of these two species, and possibly some few others which extend from the Alps to the Himalayas, or even to the Baikal mountains, Alpine species are of so limited a range that we cannot conceive their existence before the glacial age. Again, if they came into existence *during* that period, whilst the Arctic-alpine species occupied the plains of S. Europe, they would have had their opportunities for spreading equal to those of the Southern plants which now occupy the same position: but if they are of later origin, and only became the companions of the Arctic-alpine species after their retreat up the mountains, we should expect to find them less widely dispersed; for they are as much isolated on the mountains, as they would be on islands, the hot plains being as great a hindrance to their spread in the one case, as the sea is in the other. The comparison between plants now found only in

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Southern latitudes, but confined to different elevations, is as follows :—

Species.		Average.
404	Alpine, above cereal line.....	1·77
4752	Southern, below cereal line.	2·29

This betokens that at any rate a great many of the Alpine species have originated since the isolation of the mountain ranges. Some however are common to the Alps and Pyrenees; or to the Alps and the mountains of E. Europe and Asia Minor; or even occur on all. Respecting these wider rangers three hypotheses suggest themselves :—1. They may have originated while the climate of S. Europe was still sufficiently severe to admit of their ranging over the low country; mixing there with the older Arctic-alpine species which had come from the North. Returning warmth would drive them upwards on to the mountains, where they may have succeeded in establishing themselves; but have failed to accomplish the longer journey Northwards. That some such extinctions would take place amongst the species migrating to the North is but natural, for they would be crowded together into a much smaller area, so that the struggle for existence would be more fierce. 2. They may have originally possessed a greater range of elevation than at present, resembling formerly what I have termed "temperate plants confined to S. latitudes." In connection with this we must bear in mind what Dr. A. Gray has pointed out, that a few plants of Alpine elevation in Europe, are only sub-alpine, or even inhabit the low country in America. 3. They may have originated since the isolation of the Alpine regions, but have been carried from one to the other by winds or birds.

Which of these three explanations is the correct one I will not attempt to decide, for statistics appear to afford no evidence on the point; unless indeed the following comparison between Alpine plants with, and those without a

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pappus or similar organ, has some bearing upon the third hypothesis, on the supposition that pappose fruit is the more readily dispersed by wind. It shows that amongst Alpine plants the average of species bearing such fruit is 8 per cent., whilst amongst other plants it is 19 per cent., below the average of species with fruit not pappose.

Alpine Species.			Average.
60	with pappus, &c.	.....	1·65
344	without ,,	.....	1·79

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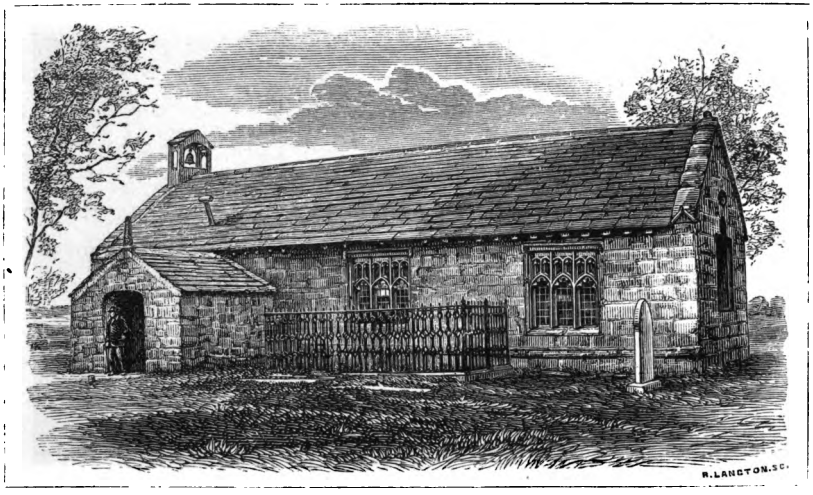

LANGHO CHAPEL.

BUILT *circa* 1557, WITH STONE FROM THE DISMANTLED ABBEY OF WHALLEY.

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THE PAROCHIAL CHAPEL OF ST. LEONARD, LANGHO, IN BILLINGTON.

By William Alexander Abram, Esq.

(Read March 6th, 1873.)

This small and ancient Parochial Chapel stands upon a portion of Langho Green, near the western side of Billington township. The exterior of the fabric has not been materially altered since its erection, more than three hundred years ago. The sacred edifice is surrounded by a spacious graveyard. In plan the chapel is a parallelogram, measuring externally 62 feet by 29 feet 6 inches; having neither tower, chancel, nor side aisles. The architecture of the building is Gothic, of the perpendicular period. On the south side a porch, the outer arch much depressed, supplies the only entrance to the chapel. At the north side a small erection has recently been attached for use as a vestry. The side walls are not more than about eleven feet in elevation, and the pitch of the roof is also low. A wooden belcot at the west end protects the single bell. The local tradition is that this chapel was partially built with stones obtained by a demolition of some part of the dismantled abbey of Whalley, two miles off. This is not only intrinsically very likely, as the edifice was reared by persons who had acquired the fabrics and lands of the abbey a few years before; but the tradition is confirmed by the external aspect of the chapel itself. The accurately squared and dressed stones forming the walls are many of them of large size, and out of proportion to the dimensions of the edifice. At a few feet from the ground, on the south

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side and west end, heavy moulded string courses are inserted, which have evidently been designed for a larger structure. An inspection of the walls further discloses several stones whose surfaces are sculptured with figures, tracery, shields, &c., which have no meaning in their present position. Above the east window are three of such sculptured stones, the centre one apparently having formed the ogee head of a decorated arch, and the other two bearing heads of saints in deep projection, now greatly battered and disfeatured. Let into the south wall are other stones with emblematic sculpture upon them. On one of these is a deeply-relieved heraldic shield; and upon another, a shield beneath tracery in low relief. A similar stone, with embossed shield and tracery, is seen in the west wall of the chapel. On a stone found recently beneath the pulpit during some alterations, and now lying on the ground beside the porch, are cut upon three sides heraldic emblems and crosses within quatrefoils. Still more conspicuous evidences of secondary use are found in the windows of the fabric, four out of six of which are good examples of perpendicular gothic lights, generally resembling some yet remaining *in situ* at Whalley Abbey. In the south wall of Langho Chapel are inserted two of these windows, each of three lights; the arch-heads of which are semi-circular, and cinq-foliated, divided by perpendicular mullions; the heads subarcuated and separated by subordinate mullions. Within the heads of several of the windows are fragmentary portions of coloured glass of evident antiquity, also, I suppose, from the abbey. The west window is of the same style as the side windows, but larger (about eight feet square) and of four lights. The window at the east end is a common square-mullioned one of three lights, the centre one circular-headed; and another window, without tracery, is placed in the north wall. The fabric seems to be in sound condition, externally.

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The interior of the chapel is severely plain. The roof is ceiled, and its chief and visible supports are slightly-arched moulded beams, the ends of which rest on octagonal-shaped wooden corbels. The pulpit stands near the midst, planted against the north wall. A single aisle traverses the centre longitudinally, joining the entrance-passage from the south porch. The pews, high and straight-backed, are ranged on either side of this aisle. In the wall near the S.E. corner, remains inserted the ancient piscina, beneath a recessed and moulded pointed arch, trefoiled;—another relic of the abbey, perhaps, whose presence here suggests that although the chapel was built after the reconstruction of the National Church on reformed principles by Henry VIII, the sacramental rites of the Church of Rome were still in general practice at the time of its foundation. Indeed, as it is pretty certain the chapel was built in the reign of Queen Mary, during the temporary return of the State to Roman Catholicism, the presence of the piscina need occasion no surprise. The font, placed against the east wall, is modern. The chapel was entirely repewed after the events of 1688, to be recorded below; and most of the pews of that date remain, with the initials of their then proprietors, who included the principal landowners, the yeomen, and old resident families of tenantry in the township.

Some common authorities state that the church of Langho "existed" in 1650. It was in existence nearly a century prior to that date. It is said to have been built by Sir Thomas Holcroft, knight, the purchaser of the manor of Billington after the extinction of Whalley Monastery; and the year 1557 is conjectured as about the date. If Sir Thomas Holcroft was the founder, it could not have been later than that, for his death took place in 1558. I have an impression that the Braddyll and Assheton who at the same time acquired the Whalley demesne with the site and build-

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ings of the abbey, joined with Holcroft in the work of rearing a chapel at Langho, being themselves likewise owners of estates in Billington. Else the materials of Whalley Abbey would scarcely have been used in the erection of the chapel; for only the owners of the abbey fabrics could authorise the removal of their materials. This surmise is strengthened by the circumstance, that the first time Langho Chapel is mentioned is in connection with a bequest by John Braddyll, the purchaser of half the abbey demesne in Whalley. He, by his Will dated May, 1578, made this bequest:—"To the "reparation of *Langall Chapell* ten shillings every year, to "be paid out of one lease, &c., of the tithe corn of Brockhole, "which lease I do give, &c., to Edward B., my son, and "John B., my godson, upon this condition, that they pay out "the said 10s. yearly at Christmas only, and see it bestowed "yearly during the year in the said lease, if the said chapell "so long do continue and have divine service in the same, "and if it do not so continue, then the said Edward and "John, &c., shall bestow the said ten shillings yearly upon "mending of the highways in Billington, between the Chowe "Milne and the said chapell."

The chapel was designed as a chapel of ease for the use of the inhabitants of this part of Billington, of Dinkley and Salesbury, resident from five to seven miles distant from their parish church of Blackburn. Whalley Church was nearer than Blackburn, and the inhabitants of these townships chiefly resorted to Whalley to christen and bury. The service of Langho Chapel appears to have long been very irregular. There was no endowment for a curate's maintenance, and without stipend no resident curate could be had. But the vicars of Blackburn, or some curate of the mother church, periodically ministered in the chapel. This state of things continued until the ecclesiastical subversion in 1646; after which, under the Presbyterian system, a minister was main-

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tained here until the return to the old order of things. To the Parliamentary Commission of 1650 it was reported concerning Langho Church that there was no endowment, but that Mr. Churchlowe, the minister, had an allowance of £40 from the County Committee; that the Church was six miles distant from the Parish Church; and that the chapelry contained three hundred families, who desired to be made a separate parish, and to have a fixed salary for their minister. Mr. James Critchley, the minister above referred to, had been approved for Langho Chapel at a meeting of the second classis of the Lancashire Presbytery, held at Whalley, July 10th, 1649.

So things stood until, on the restoration of monarchy, the Presbytery of Lancashire lost the support of Parliament, and its nominees had to relinquish their ministries. The service of this chapel reverted to its former condition of neglect. But at length, in the year 1684, Sancroft, then Archbishop of Canterbury, as impropriate rector and patron of Blackburn, decided to make some donation out of the rectory estates for the augmentation of the livings of the seven chapels dependent on Blackburn Parish Church. Prior to doing so, he asked for information as to the state of the chapels. Part of the report was the following:—

Langho Chapell, 4 [*sic*] miles from Blackburn Church, 2 miles from any other chapell. No curate, because no maintenance. Onely one Mr. Braddell gave £10, the interest whereof repaires that ffabrick. Adjacent to it Billington and Wilpshire.

	£	s.	d.
Endowment.—Interest of Mr. Braddell's £10.....	0	10	0
Mrs. Fleetwood (lessee of the rectory lands in Blackburn) promiseth yearly	2	0	0
Billington promiseth to settle about	5	10	0

and hope for as much from Billington and Dinkley when Mr. Warren (lord of Salesbury, Wilpshire, and Dinkley) returneth from Cheshire.

During the same year (1684) the following further account of the chapel was furnished to Archbishop Sancroft through the vicar of Blackburn:—

Lango Chapell.—Billington has subscribed a certaine sum for perpetuity. (See the list under their hands.) Mr. Warren, the lord of

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Wilpshire, &c., will not yet promise anythinge, nor his tenants neither, until Mr. Warren give leave. (*Mem.* Dr. Stephen, Rector of Stopford, to be desired to intercede with Mr. Warren, the Father, or with the Grandfather, both of the same place, to perswade Mr. Warren, the sonn, of Dinckley, to give something to the chappel, and suffer his tenants to do the like.) There is some former animosity or difference between Justice Bradyll and Mr. Warren, which occasions Mr. Warren's averseness; besides, Mr. Warren's wife is a violent ferme Papist. The generality of the Inhabitants of Billington in Lango resort to the Parish Church of Whalley (which is about a mile and ½ from Lango Chapel), to divine service and sermon, to christen and bury; for other offices they come to the Mother Church.

These documents I copy from the MS. records of the chapelry in the Coucher Books of the parish of Blackburn, by the courtesy of the Rev. Canon Birch, M.A., the vicar. Appended is the subscription list of the parishioners of Billington, for the augmentation of the living, referred to in the former document. The subscription was entered into in the year 1684. The list includes the names of all the chief proprietors and tenants in the township two centuries back, with the exception of Mr. Walmsley, the lord of the manor, a Roman Catholic, and perhaps some of his tenantry of the same faith:—

The free and voluntarie gift of the Inhabitants of Billington towards the augmentation and better maintenance of the Curate of Langoe Chappell is hereunder subscribed, the Moietie whereof to be paid when it shall please his Grace of Canterburie to bestow his charitable gift to that good intention, and the other Moietie within three months after, vizt.:—Sir Edmund Ashton, Bart., £20; Thomas Braddyll, Esq., £10; Mistress Pollard, £4; Lawrence Osbaldeston, £4; Edward Chew, £2; Thomas Bolton, £2; Gilbert Greenfield, £1; Robert Mitton, £1; Seath Wood, £1; William Chatborne, senr., 15s.; John Craven, 10s.; John Prockter, 10s.; John Whalley, 10s.; John Dobson, 5s.; Leonard Chew, 10s.; John Rydeing, 4s.; Widow Dewhurst, 5s.; John Dewhurst, 5s.; Thomas Bowers, 5s.; Widow Hargreaves, 6s. 8d.; Robert Ryley, 10s.; John Slater, 10s.; John Chew de Langoe, 10s.; George Bloar, 5s.; Richard Dobson, 5s.; Agnes Wood, 10s.; Robert Sudell, 10s.; William Clayton, 6s. 8d.; Richard Chew de Elkar, 10s.; Richard Chew de Whitwhams, 10s.; William Butler, 5s.; Tenants de Nabb, 2s.; Widow Thorp, 2s. 6d.; William Chatborne, junr., 10s.; John Grimshaw, 5s.; Richard Fish, 5s.; Roger Noblet, 2s. 6d.; Henry Whalley, 2s.; Widow Holker and Edward Blackburn, 5s.; Thomas Margerison, 4s.; John Halstead 2s. 6d.; John Duckworth, 2s. 6d.; *in toto*, £55 15s. 4d.

A year after, the subjoined memorandum was made of monies belonging to Langho Chapel:—"May the 7th, 1685.

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"An account of money belonging to Langoe Chapel in the "parish of Blackburn. In the hands of Seth Wood, of "Billington, £3 19s. In the hands of James Blackburn, of "Billington, £3 5s. 3d. *In toto*, £7 4s. 3d."

We have now reached the period of a singular and somewhat memorable transaction concerning Langho Church—I refer to the attempted appropriation of the fabric by the Lord of the Manor, and the application of it to the service of the Roman Church. Of this proceeding brief accounts have been given by Dr. Whitaker, in the *History of Whalley*, and likewise by Canon Raines, in his excellent annotations to Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis*. But I think that the peculiarity of this case renders it interesting and useful that a more particular account of the occurrence should be presented; and I give below rescripts of several of the original documents referring to the transaction. With one exception,—the decree of Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, the text of which is given by Raines—these manuscripts have not hitherto been printed. To the favour of Canon Birch, Vicar of Blackburn, I owe the privilege of access to these papers in the parish records.

Bartholomew Walmesley, Esq., of Dunkenhalgh Hall, who succeeded his father, Richard Walmesley, Esq., in 1679, was a staunch Roman Catholic. He was a mere youth when he became heir to the large possessions of his house. The predilections of the second James for the Roman Church encouraged the members of that church to pursue, after his accession, aggressive projects for the restoration of Papal authority in this country. Mr. Bartholomew Walmesley was induced to take steps for the furtherance of Roman Catholicism in his manor of Billington. The chapel at Langho was at this time without a curate, and indifferently served; and relying upon the assumption that the fabric of the church, having been built by a former lord, was an appanage of the manor,—as well as upon the fact that he had for some years

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held his manorial court in the chapel without opposition,— Mr. Walmesley now took formal possession of the chapel. He obtained the custody of the keys, and in the year 1687 he had the seats, communion table, &c., removed, and the altar, and other fittings necessary to adapt it for the Roman Catholic ritual, substituted. For a brief period, it is said, after this seizure, mass was celebrated within the chapel. The then Vicar of Blackburn, Rev. Francis Price, was, however, equal to the emergency, and took energetic measures to procure the restoration of the chapel to the Church of England. Before appealing to the higher powers, Vicar Price strove to obtain a settlement of the matter by private negociation, and made the following proposal to Mr. Walmesley in November, 1687 :—

Form of undertaking submitted to Mr. B. Walmesley, lord of Billington, by Francis Price, Vicar.

Whereas, Francis Price, the present Vicar of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, out of his mild disposition and love to peace, hath made it his humble request to me not to deprive him of the Chappel of Langa in the parish of Blackburne aforesaid, which he and his predecessors have so long enjoyed. And whereas many of my tenants in Billington in the said county will be destitute of a convenient place for their publick worship when they are prohibited the use of the said chappel, I do hereby declare that notwithstanding any pretensions I have to the said chappel, as Lord of Billington aforesaid, or any other wayes, I will not give any disturbance to the said Francis Price, or any other authorised by him to performe Divine Service in the said chappel in such manner as heretofore hath been accustomed, upon condition that [ ] pounds be tendered to me within three weeks after the date hereof, towards satisfaction for the charge I have lately been at in repairing the said chappel; and upon condition likewise that the said Francis Price and the Inhabitants of Billington and other neighbouring villages do upon all occasions acknowledge my respects and kindness to them. In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name this 24th day of November, 1687.

The sum tendered to Mr. Walmesley in consideration of his peaceable surrender of the chapel is not named in the draft here copied. The proposal was rejected by Mr. Walmesley, through his agent, Mr. Wm. Mony. Thereupon Vicar Price lost no time in preferring his petition to the Crown, for a mandamus for the restoration of the chapel. The petition

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was forwarded to London in May, 1688. The copy at the vicarage I cite as follows :—

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.—The humble Petition of Francis Price, Vicar of the Parish Church of Blackburne in the County of Lancaster.—Sheweth,—That the Chappel of Lango in the said Parish of Blackburne hath time out of mind been a Chappel of Ease belonging to the Mother Church of Blackburne, wherein Prayers, Preaching, Sacraments, and other Ecclesiastical Rites have been celebrated by the Vicars and Curates of the said Parish, as appears by many affidavits taken before a Master extraordinary in your Majesties High Court of Chancery. That the said Chappel hath from time to time been Repaired, both Walls and Roofe, and the Seats and Pews uniformly placed, and the Bell thereof bought at the only costs and charges of the adjacent and neighbouring Townes; And also Communion Plate and some other Endowments and Salaries given to it, according to the abilities of the Neighbourhood, and particular Seats in it assigned to ancient ffamilies and Estates.—Now so it is (may it please your sacred Majestie) That a Neighbouring Gentleman, one Mr. Bartholomew Walmsley, hath lately seized on the said Chappel of Lango, and so (pretending a right to it) has dispossessed your Petitioner of his just and undoubted Right in and to the said Chapell, which he is ready to make appear by and from ancient Records.—May it therefore please your most sacred Majestie, out of your Princely Inclination to Justice, and accustomed Compassion, either to Order Mr. Bartholomew Walmsley to make Restitution of the said Chappel, taken so unjustly from the Mother Church, or else to referr the leaving of the whole matter to any person whom your Majestie shall think most fit to Report the merits of the cause to your sacred Majestie.—And your Petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

This Petition was supported by a series of affidavits taken previously, as the Vicar states, before a Master in Chancery. Besides the affidavits, the records of the case include copies of allegations made by the defendant, and of the answers thereto of the petitioner. Subjoined is the draft of Mr. Bartholomew Walmesley's allegations respecting the chapel :—

[Endorsed]—*Mr. Walmesley's Aligations against Lango Chapell.*—About ye 4th year of ye Reigne of Queen Mary (1556-7), Sr. Thomas Holcroft became Lord of ye Mannor of Billington, and soon after began to erect a Chappell on Lango Greene, within his Mannor, which hee Intended for the ease of yt neighbourhood, that they might hear Masse there. But it appears that the people never resorted to it, for wee find that the very Chappell yard was immediately let in lease to one Wood, then assigned to Osbaldeston, then to Chew, all along under the Rent of 3s. 4d. constantly pd. to Sr. Thomas and his Assigns ever since. It is very probable yt ye change of Religion happening before the Chappell was finished might prevent Sr. Thomas his intention in getting it Consecrated; the house itselfe has alwaies been imployed as a Court house, except by chance some seldome times a Sermon was preached by one of

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ye predecessors of ye now Vicar of Blackburne without any obligation. There is noe chappelry knowne by bounds and limits as in cases of other chappells, soe yt it seems to be a chappell only in Reputation. And it is plaine the people of Billington have time out of Mind repaired to other places to hear Sermons, &c., and never subscribed to ye Maintenance of a Curate, nor ever was there a curate in this place.

The replies of the Vicar to these allegations are our next documents. These are sufficiently minute and explicit in regard to all the points raised by the lord of the manor. There are duplicate copies of these replies and the affidavits accompanying in the Vicarial "Coucher Book" for the chapelry. The draft I copy is headed :—

Several Allegations, made by Bartholomew Walmsley, Esq., and his agents, against Francis Price, Vicar of Blackburne's title to the Chappel of Lango, answered.

Allegation 1.—That the said Chappel of Lango is erected on a common or wast called Lango-green in Billington, where the said Mr. Walmsley is Lord of a manour.—To which the said Vicar replies, That though the said Chappel of Lango be erected on a common or wast, yet there are certaine charterers, viz., Sir Edmund Ashton, Baronet, Thomas Braddyll, Esq., and others, who are lawfull and proportionable sharers in the said common or wast, and therefore the said chappel cannot solely belong to the said Mr. Walmsley.

Allegation 2.—That the said Chappel of Lango was never consecrated.—To which the Vicar replies, That the consecration of many chappels, and also churches, are not (or very difficultly) to be proved by Records or evidences thereof, any other way, but by long performance of Divine Service, and ministration of Sacraments and Sacramentalls there.

Allegation 3.—That Sacraments and Sacramentalls have seldom or never been performed in the said Chappel of Lango.—To which the said Vicar replies, That before the late unhappy times of confusion,—viz.: about 60 years since,—there was a constant hired curate there, who did read the prayers, preach, marry, christen, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there; and that the predecessors of the present Vicar, namely, Mr. Morris, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Clayton, have several times officiated at that chappel. And that the reason why the present Vicar did not imitate them in that particular was (1st) because he thought himself bound to preach constantly at the Mother Church of Blackburne, whither some hundreds of his Parishioners do constantly resort on the Lord's Day; and (2dly) because he thought it sufficient to send a Curate to officiate at that Chappel of Ease, so often as anything could be procured to pay the said curate for his paines. To the foresaid allegation the said Vicar further replies, That tho' of late years there has been no constant settled Curate there for want of maintenance, yet henceforward there is like to be no complaints of that nature, there being £50 a year lately given by two charitable Persons, and other annual Pensions promised by others, for the Augmentation of the

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Salaries of the several Curates of that and other chappels in the said Parish of Blackburne, as Mr. Snowe of Lambeth can testify.

Allegation 4.—That a Rent of 3s. 4d. per annum has for many years together been paid by Mr. Chew, and others, to Mr. Walmsley and his ancestors.—To which the said Vicar replies, That the Business in controversy is, whether the Chappel of Lango be an appendant to the Mother Church of Blackburn, and not whether the adjacent yard belongeth to Mr. Walmsley. The said Vicar being indifferent to whom the right to the said yard belongeth, provided that those who resort to the said chappel may have free passage through the said yard according to ancient custome.

Allegation 5.—That the Ancestors of Mr. Walmsley have kept Courts in the said Chappel of Langho for many years together.—To which the Vicar replies, That the Vicars of Blackburne, or their curates, have more times a year for 80 years by past, performed Divine Offices in that Chappel without the least controll from any person whatsoever. And besides it's too notorious that severall other lords of manours in Lancashire do keep their courts in other chappels (so little regard have some of them to those Sacred Places). Yet none of them, besides Mr. Walmsley, do drawe argument from thence, that the said Chappels are their owne, no more than the Right worshipfull the Chancellor of Chester does, that the Mother Church of Blackburne is his, because he keeps his Court of Visitation in it twice a year.

Allegation 6.—That the keys of the said Chappel of Lango, in ye year 1684 (or thereabouts) were taken by Madam Walmsley from one Burton, a Schoolmaster, who taught scholars in that chappel.—To which the said Vicar replies, That those keys were taken from the said Schoolmaster without the consent or pre-knowledge of the Vicar of Blackburne, or of any of his curates, and were redelivered in lesse than 7 days time, upon complaint made to Mr. Braddyll, one of his late Majesties Justices of the peace, and that, excepting these few days, the said keys were never before October last in possession of Mr. Walmsley or any of his ancestors, but were constantly kept (if report say true) either by the Curate, or Schoolmaster of Lango, or else by some of the Inhabitants of the Chapelrie of Lango, for whose use and benefit the said chappel was erected.

Allegation 7. (Designed for the great prejudice of the Vicar of Blackburne).—Is an affidavit of one Blore of Billington, who affirms, that he invited the said Vicar to preach at Lango Chappel, and received this answer:—That he the said Vicar was not bound by any Law to supply that place and therefore refused to do it (or to that effect).—To which the said Vicar replies, That the Deponent Blore does not fairly state the case, for thus in truth it was:—In September last (or thereabouts) the said Deponent Blore came to the Vicar of Blackburne at his house in Blackburne, and desired him to permit one Mr. Ellis to preach at the Chappel of Lango, and to admit him to be Curate there. The Vicar replied, that he had heard a very ill character of Mr. Ellis, and therefore could not consent to admit him to be Curate there, 'till he the said Vicar was fully satisfyed that the said Mr. Ellis was a man of good Principles and conversation. Whereupon the said Deponent Blore fell into a Passion, and said to the Vicar:—"If you will not permit Mr. Ellis to supply that chappel, will you come and supply it yourself?"

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This was all the Invitation he gave the said Vicar. To which the Vicar replied, That he knew no law that obliged him to leave the mother church, to officiate at a Chappel of Ease; yet did offer that whensoever the Inhabitants of the Chappelry of Lango did recommend any worthy clergyman to be Curate there, he the said Vicar would freely consent to his admission, and would use his endeavours to procure the approbation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Which answer to Blore's affidavit the said Vicar asserts with as great seriousnesse as if he were under the obligation of an oath; and does most humbly submit both this and all the rest of his Answers to the forementioned Allegations, to the great wisdome of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor of England, to whom the case between Bartholomew Walmsley, Esq., and the said Vicar is referred by the King's most Excellent Majesty; on whom God Almighty multiply his Blessings.

The next document is a copy of the Royal notification of reference of the cause to the Lord Chancellor. The Petition of Vicar Price was returned to the petitioner, from the Court at Whitehall, with the King's gracious decision written on the margin, as follows:—

At the Court at Whitehall, May 29th, 1688.—His Majestie is graciously pleased to referre this Petition to the right honble. the Lord Chancellor of England, to heare all partys concerned and to report the State of the case with his Lordships opinion what his Majesty may fitly do in the matter, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

(Signed) SUNDERLAND LD.

A manuscript which appears to be a draft of the Brief of the case submitted to Lord Chancellor Jeffreys is given below. It is endorsed:—"Price *v.* Walmsley. Upon a Petition before the Lord Chancellor, on Tuesday, 12th June, 3 of the clock":—

Ffranciscus Price, Viccar of Blackburne, agst. Bartholomew Walmesley, Esqr.—That within ye Parish of Blackburne are severall Chappells of Ease, and particularly Lango Chappell, where time out of minde Divine Service hath beene read, Ministration of Sacraments and other ceremoniall Rites performed by ye Viccars of Blackburne or their Curats, and ye sd. Chappell was fitted conveniences and ornaments for Divine Service, Comunion Table, plate, pulpitt, seats, and a Bell, at ye charge of ye Inhabitants of Billington and places adjacent.

That in ye yeare 1616, upon a Survey and by a Jury touching ye possessions belonging to ye ArchBp'prick of Canterbury, ye sd. Lango Chappell was found to bee a Chappell of Ease belonging to Blackburne *(Vide ye Record)*.

That ye Townshipps of Wilpshire-cum-Dinckley, Salbury, & Billington have time out of minde beene reported to bee within ye Chappelry of Lango, and ye Inhabitants thereof generally resorted thither, & yt ye

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sd. Chappell of Lango hath beene reputed a Chappell of Ease within ye Parish and subject to ye Mother Church of Blackburne.

To prove all which read ye Affidavits of:—Wm. Sager, aged 75 yeares; Tho. Calvert, aged 88 yeares; Tho. Braddyll, aged 57 yeares; Nich. Holker, aged 82 yeares; Robert Craven, aged 71 yeares; Isabell Craven, aged 74 yeares; Anne Whalley, aged 68 yeares; Tho. Wilkinson, aged 80 yeares; Edwd. Houghton, aged 85 yeares; John Parker, aged 80 yeares; Tho. Clayton, aged 68 yeares; Wm. Calvert, aged 76 yeares; Edwd. Chew, aged 50 yeares; Theo. Aynsworth, aged 52 yeares; Edwd. Craven, aged 70 yeares; Eliz. Craven, aged 80 yeares; Richd. Slater, aged 74 yeares.

Note.—That ye Defendant pleading yt ye sd. Chappell of Lango is built upon a Common in Billington, & yt he is Lord of ye Mannor, & makinge some please of clayme to it, though in truth hee hath noe manner of right soe to doe, hath notwithstanding ye truth of ye case aforesd. dispossessed Mr. Price of ye same, & turned ye same *into a place to read Masse in*, upon which Mr. Price hath petitioned his Majesty, who hath referred ye same to ye Lord Chancellor to make his report herein.

The affidavits put in in support of the Vicar's plea are eighteen in number, but are mainly repetitions of the same facts respecting the former uses of the chapel. I give as an example the affidavit of Thomas Braddyll, Esq.:—

Thomas Braddyll of Portfield in the County of Lancaster, Esqr., aged ffifty seaven yeares or thereabouts, maketh oath that he severall tymes before the late Warres broke out in these kingdoms, did hear Mr. Bullock, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. Midghall (ye known Curatts at Langoe) preach and read prayers and service in the Chapell of Lango within the parish of Blackborne in the said county, where was usually a very considerable auditory. And this deponent further said that the said Chapell was accounted and (always dureing this deponent's remembrance) esteemed to be a Chapell of Ease under Blackborne, and was uniformed and furnished with a pulpitt, Bell, Communion table, and seats, and severall gentlemen and others who had land lyeinge within Billington and other places neer the said Chapell had particuler seats therein which they claymed & used as they pleased. And in particuler this deponents father in his life tyme had and this dept. since his death claymed and used an antient seat in the said chapell, which he claymes in right of and as belonginge to his house called Brock-hall lying within Billington aforesaid. And this dept. also saith that (as he hath heard) one of his Ancestors gave ten pounds in trust that the interest thereof should goe & be bestowed towards the repairs of the said Chapell, which Interest is paid accordingly to certain persons entrusted for that purpose. And further this dept. saith that severall tymes at Billington Court there have been two persons elected to be wardens for the said Chapell, to take care of ye repairs thereof, who yearly made their accounts concerning the same.

THO. BRADDYLL.

Having heard the Petition of Vicar Price, and the ample

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evidence in support of the Vicar's claim, as well as the pleas of the respondent, the Lord Chancellor announced his decree. It is dated June 16th, 1688, and the original copy of it, with the autograph of Jeffreys, is endorsed upon the back of the Petition itself. The terms of the decree were these:—

[*Decree*]—All Parties concerned attended me this day, with the Counsel. Upon hearing what could be alledged on the other side, we do hereby order, by and with the consent of all parties concerned, that possession of the said Chapel be forthwith delivered to the Petitioner Francis Price. And whereas the said Mr. Bartholomew Walmsley hath laid out several sums of money upon the repairs of said Chapel, I do by the like consent, order them to be referred to the Right Rev. Father in God the Lord Bishop of Chester, to order what sum of money shall be paid by the said Mr. Price and his Parish to Mr. Walmsley for the same.

(Signed) JEFFREYS C.

Below, on the same sheet, is a record of a further decision, by the Bishop of Chester, upon Mr. Bartholomew Walmesley's claim to compensation for his expenditure in altering the interior of the chapel. The Bishop rules that:—"In regard "Mr. Walmsley laid out this money about the repaires of "Lango Chappel after sufficient notice given that the Chappel "undoubtedly belonged to the Mother Church of Blackburn, "his Lordship the Bishop of Chester would allow nothing at "all for the said repaires."

The chapel of Langho having thus been restored to the custody of the Vicar of the Mother Church, an application was shortly afterwards made by the steward of Mr. Walmesley for permission to hold the annual court of the manor in the chapel, as had theretofore been the custom, that being the only available place for such a court in the township. The request does not seem to have been complied with. Some contention still continued between the Vicar of Blackburn and the lord of Billington with regard to the right of the lord to charge a rent for the land enclosed from the common to form the church-yard. About twenty years before, it had been testified by Mr. Edward Chew, of Billington, concerning a payment of 3s. 4d. made to the lord for the grass cut in the

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chapel-yard, as follows:—"As for the chapel-yard, I could "never hear that it was leased, but only paid (by them that "was tenant there) 3s. 4d. to the Lord of the Manor of "Billington, and dressing the chappel within and maintaining "the gates and styles."

On Vicar Price's recovery of Langho chapel, its interior was refitted with pulpit, communion-table, and pews for Protestant worship; and the Vicar made provision for the more regular performance of Divine service here. The sum assigned to Langho under the Sancroft Trust was £5 per annum, now increased to about £14. In March, 1689, it is in writing that "Harwood and Langho, two Chappells, were supplyed by "Mr. Sherdley, a conformable minister; his maintenance "from both about £35 per annum or upward." By uniting the cure of the two neighbouring chapelries of Great Harwood and Langho, a stipend was obtained that, if small, sufficed in those times to procure the ministrations of a competent curate. Subsequently, the Vicar signed an agreement, dated the 15th October, 1690, with John Barlow, then curate of Church-kirk in Whalley parish, by which the latter was admitted into "the curateship of Harwood Magna and Lango." The conditions of appointment were that the said John Barlow should reside in one or other of the two chapelries; and with respect to the chapel of Langho, that he should "read prayers "and preach so many Sundays in the afternoon throughout "the whole year at the Chappel of Lango, as a proportionable "stipend can be procured from the Lord Archbishop, Mrs. "Fleetwood (Lessee of the Rectory lands of Blackburn), the "Inhabitants of the said Chapelry, and others, to satisfy the "said John Barlow for his pains." Mr. Barlow was to be entitled to the surplice-fees of Great Harwood; but "forasmuch as all the surplice-fees within the chappelry of Lango "have all along belonged to the Vicar of Blackburne for the "time being (since they were alienated from the appropriator),

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" the foresaid Vicar, Francis Price, together with the free " consent of the said John Barlow, doth make these following " determinations and allotments concerning the said surplice- " fees, viz., that the said John Barlow shall receive churching- " dues of all such women as shall be churched at Lango, " likewise burying-dues for all such persons as shall be " buried there; the said John Barlow shall alsoe receive full " marriage-dues (viz., 2s. 6d. upon a publication of Bannes, " and 5s. upon a License) of all couples as dwell within the " said chappelry of Lango, and are married at the said " chappell by the said John Barlow; and if it so happen that " any person inhabiting within the chappelry of Lango be " married at Lango to another person inhabiting out of the " said chapelry, within the proper precincts of the Mother " Church of Blackburne, then the said John Barlow shall pay " to the Vicar of the said Church for the time being one halfe " of the fees that shall be due for every such marriage," &c.

The chapelry records include the following note concerning the affairs of Langho Church in the year 1714 :—" In Lango " Chapel the offices of the Church were at that time performed " only every other Sunday, by reason of the smallness of the " salary. There are a great many Roman Catholics within " this chapelry, who, 'tis reported, go to Mass at Nicholas " Sherburn's at Stonyhurst." The Endowments then were :— " Out of the Archbishop's Lands at Thornley (Sancroft Trust) " £5; out of the Rectory of Blackburn £2 6s. 8d.; total " £7 6s. 8d." Bishop Gastrell's record, in his *Notitia* of the Diocese of Chester, made a little later, is to the same purport.

The maintenance for a curate at Langho was thus still insignificant. But in 1749, a grant was offered to the chapelry out of the Fund of Queen Anne's Bounty, upon condition of a corresponding subscription of the parishioners, for the permanent augmentation of the living. Dated July 3rd, 1749, is a manuscript record of the local " Subscriptions

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"towards raising the Bounty for the Chappell of Langoe, as "collected by Robert Hayhurst and Dr. Chew, and paid to "the Rev. Mr. Wollin, Vicar of Blackburn." Among the chief donors are:—Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart., £20; Lady Betty Warren, £5 5s.; Thos. Braddyll, Esq., £10; Robert Hayhurst, £5; James Chew, £5; Thomas Clayton (of Little Harwood), £5; Ralph Leeming, £1 1s.; Lady Lever, £1 1s.; Rev. Mr. Smalley, £3 3s.; John Smalley, £2 10s.; Mrs. Nightingale, £2 2s.; Sir Ralph Asshston, Bart., £1 1s.; Mr. Edward Chew, £1 1s., &c. The total then raised, including sums left by the late Wm. Hayhurst (£20), by Mr. Braddyll (£10), and money formerly collected (£24 10s. 6d.) was £127 3s. The next year (1750) a further sum of £91 10s. 6d. was subscribed, making up the total towards augmentation to £228 12s. The donors of this second list include:—Dr. Potter, £10; Lady Betty Warren, £5 5s.; Lord Derby, £5 5s.; Mr. Chetham, £5 5s.; Mr. Johnson and Farmers of Rectory, £5 5s.; Mr. Wollin (Vicar of Blackburn), £5; Mr. Joseph Wollin, £3 3s.; Mr. Sudell, £2 2s.; Mr. Baron, £1 1s.; Mr. Chancellor Peploe £2 2s.; Mr. Brooks, £1 1s.; Sir Harry Houghton, £1 1s.; Mrs. Livesey, £1 1s.; Mr. James Whalley, £1 1s.; Mr. John Whalley, £1 1s.; Mr. Joseph Whalley, £1 1s.; Mr. Falkner, £1 1s.; Mr. Leland, £1 1s.; the Vicar of Whalley, £1 1s. By these local benefactions the grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty was secured, and a substantial addition made to the endowment of the benefice.

The annals of Langho chapelry, for the succeeding 120 years, have been as uneventful as those of most of our rural churches. On July 19th, 1823, the appended statement of the value of the curacy of Langho was rendered:—

Tithes of Withnell	£63	0	0
Interest of £200 Royal Bounty @ 2 °/₀...	4	0	0
Interest of £600 Parlty. Grant @ 4 °/₀ ...	24	0	0
From the Estates in Thornley (abt.)	14	0	0
Surplice Fees—about	0	12	0
	£105	12	0

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I conclude the sketch of this ancient chapel with a list of the Incumbents there, so far as known. Of several able and worthy clergymen, who in recent times have held the living of Langho in the early part of their career, I must name the Rev. John Rushton, D.D., who began his ministry at Langho, in 1822, and after most useful labours in humbler spheres, was eventually advanced to the important Vicariate of Blackburn parish, having previously filled the office of Archdeacon of Manchester. Dr. Rushton held the Vicarage of Blackburn fourteen years, and died there in February, 1868. His successor at Langho was the Rev. Robert Nowell Whitaker, M.A. (now Vicar of Whalley), a younger son of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, the distinguished antiquary.

List of Incumbents of the Perpetual Curacy of Langho.

Name.	Date.	Name.	Date.
— Decoy	*circ.* 1620-5	Thomas Elleray . . .	1756-73
— Johnson	„ 1630	William Barton . .	1795-1802
Richard Bullock . .	„ 1631-32	George Wareing . .	1803-1813
— Woods	„ 1640-45	Thos. Hy. Backhouse	1814-1822
— Whitaker . . .	—	John Rushton . .	1822-1825
— Midghall . . .	—	Robt. N. Whitaker .	1828-1840
James Critchlow . .	1649	Chas. Arnold Chew .	1840
— Sherdley . . .	*ext.* 1689	Thomas Dent . .	1841-1844
John Barlow . . .	1690-1707	Jonathan Beilby .	1845
Christ. Whitewell .	*circ.* 1736	J. F. Coates (killed 1859)	1845-1859
Robert Smith . . .	1751	Dudley Hart, M.A. .	1859-1868
Joseph Thompson .	1754	Matthew Hedley, M.A. (Present Vicar.)	1868

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF ANN LEE, A MANCHESTER PROPHETESS AND FOUNDRESS OF THE AMERICAN SECT OF THE SHAKERS.

By William E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L., F.S.S.

Miembro Corresponsal de la Sociedad de Ciencias fisicas y naturales de Carácas.

(READ 10TH DECEMBER, 1874.)

THE Shakers, whose communistic villages are amongst the curiosities of America, owe their origin to a Manchester woman. Prophets are proverbially unhonoured in their own country. The smoky air of Manchester stifled the religious genius of Ann Lee; the boundless freedom of the New World was needed for its luxuriant growth. On the 29th of February, 1736, the family of John Lee, a blacksmith, living in Toad Lane (a name since euphemized into Todd Street), was increased by the advent of a little stranger, to whom the name of Ann was given.*

From the fact that she was privately "christened" when six years old, we may perhaps infer that some serious illness threatened her young life. According to Shaker biography,

* Mr. John Owen has kindly given me the following extracts from the Register of Baptisms at the Cathedral:—1734, April 16, Nancy, d. of John Lees; 1735, Jan. 11, Peter, son of John Lee; 1737, June 12, Betty, d. of John Lee; 1737, Aug. 21, Joseph, s. to John Lees; 1738, April 16, Thomas, s. to John Lees; 1741, May 10, Katherine, d. to John Leigh; 1741, June, Joseph, s. of John Lees, blacksmith; 1742, April 4, William, s. of John Lees; 1742, June 1, ANNE, d. of John Lee, was privately baptized; 1742, Feb. 13, Mary, d. of John Lees, taylor; 1743, Sept. 29, Sara, d. of John and Sarah Lee; 1743, Oct. 9, WILLIAM, s. of John Lees, blacksmith; 1746, May 4, Alice, d. of John Lees; 1749, March 26, George, s. of John Lees, blacksmith. Like the family records of more aristocratic houses, it is difficult to sort out the different branches of the Lees, but the prophetess and her brother are clearly distinguishable.

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Ann's parents were hardworking, God fearing folk, who brought up their five sons and three daughters in the best way they could as far as their light allowed them. Another statement would make it appear that the family were better connected than might have been supposed from their poor estate. One of her uncles is said by Brown to have been a sheriff of London and an alderman of "Algate Ward." The same writer states, inaccurately, that General Charles Lee was also her father's brother.

The schoolmaster was not abroad, and children were packed off into the fields or the workroom instead of being sent to master the mysteries of the "three R's." So Ann, we are told, was first employed in a cotton factory, then became a cutter of hatter's fur, and afterwards a cook in the Manchester Infirmary, "where she was distinguished for her neatness, "faithfulness, prudence, and good economy." Her ways were not those of other children, she lacked their keen joyfulness, she was "serious and thoughtful," inclined to religious meditations, and "often favoured with heavenly visions." In 1758 she became a member of a sect called Shakers, who were "under the ministration of Jane and James Wardley, "formerly of the Quaker order," but who had left that body about 1747.

The Manchester Shakers appear to have been a remnant of the "French Prophets," who came into England about 1706. Charles Owen, in a work printed in 1712, alludes to the secret meetings of some "prophets" in Manchester, and to some providential check which they received. In their fits of religious enthusiasm, when the Spirit entered into them, they were seized with violent tremblings, and their contortions gained them the nickname of Shakers. Wardley was a tailor, who removed from Bolton to Cannon Street, where he lived with John Townley a well-to-do bricklayer. Jane Wardley, in the Shaker belief, was "evidently the spirit of John the

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"Baptist, or Elias, operating in the female line, to prepare "the way for the second appearing of Christ, in the order of "the female." The testimony of this woman and her followers, according to what they saw by vision and revelation from God was—"that the second appearing of Christ was at hand, "and that the Church was rising in her full and transcendant "glory, which would effect the final downfall of antichrist." Another of the Shakers was John Kattis, who was considered by them to be a good scholar. He did not long retain his faith.*

Four years after joining this society, which numbered about thirty people, Ann Lee was married. The entry in the Cathedral registry is "1762, Jan. 5, Abraham Standerin, "blacksmith, and Ann Lees, married." James Shepherd and Thomas Hulme, signed as witnesses, but both bride and bridegroom affixed their marks, being unable to write. There is a pencil note in a copy of one of Robert Owen's publications in the Manchester Free Library, which states that she lived in Church Street, where Phillips' warehouse now stands. The press mark of this tract is 17316 (63E. 12·7). The Shaker books, however, state, that after the marriage the young couple lived in the house of the bride's father in Toad Lane, during the time they remained in England. The Shaker biography gives the husband's name as Stanley, and states that four children were born unto them, who all died in infancy. To one of these the following entry from the Cathedral Burial Registry no doubt refers: "1766, Oct. 7, "Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Standley." At the birth of her last child, forceps had to be used, and after the delivery, she lay for several hours apparently dead.† Her husband, it is said, was a drunkard, and treated her unkindly.

In 1766 the Shaker society was joined by John Hocknell,

* Brown, p. 312. † *Ibid.*, p. 312.

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brother of Mrs. Townley, in whose house Jane Wardley lived. Hocknell was a substantial farmer near Meretown in Cheshire, and being zealous for the new faith, he gathered some of the poorer members into his own house, and there supported them. His wife, Hannah, not relishing this large accession of prophets, complained to her kindred (the Dickins family), and her three brothers sought the assistance of a magistrate, and "had John put into prison at Middlewich, four miles from his own house." He escaped from tribulation without any danger, and was rewarded by the conversion of his wife, who "became a member of society and continued through all "the increase of the work, till she departed this life, in "America, sound in the faith of the Gospel, A.D. 1797."* They used frequently to meet "at John Partington's in "Mayor-town [Meretown], as they passed and repassed from "Manchester to John Hocknell's."

The small band of believers were looking for the Second Advent, and there seems to have been an impression amongst them that the Messiah would appear in the form of a woman. It had been said of old that the Lord would shake not the earth only, but also heaven. "The effects of Christ's first "appearing," says the Shaker *Testimony*, "were far from "fulfilling those promises in their full extent, for in reality "that heaven which was to be shaken, had not yet been built, "neither did the appearing of Christ in the form of a man "fulfil the desire of all nations. But a second appearing was "to be manifested in woman, which completed the desire of "all nations, by the revelation of the Mother Spirit in Christ, "an emanation from the eternal Mother." Creed these people do not appear to have had, simply a strong conviction that the great day of the Lord was at hand, and that he would reveal himself in the flesh and lead his people to that peace which he had promised them of old.

* *Testimony*, p. 616.

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Amongst this band of simple enthusiasts, the ignorant blacksmith's daughter began to exert a powerful influence. She is described as being of medium height and well-proportioned. Her fair complexion was lit up by blue eyes, and set off by brown chesnut hair, whilst her mild countenance wore an aspect habitually grave. Altogether a solemn-looking, lowly-born, "fair saint." Wifely and motherly cares did not fill up the measure of her life, and the loss of her children may have intensified the morbid enthusiasm to which at all ages she would seem to have been subjected. She was a "seeker after salvation," and, passing through a period of mental struggles, doubts, and perplexities, she "was born "into the spiritual kingdom." This new stage of her intellectual history was marked by the evolution of the doctrine, that complete celibacy was the true order of the world and essential to individual salvation. She considered it her duty to cry down the "fleshly lusts which war against the soul," and, according to the Shaker book, was imprisoned in consequence. Although the increase of the population was considered a matter of importance, it is scarcely likely that the constables of Manchester would put the mother of four children into jail for preaching celibacy, and accordingly we find it stated further on that the charge against them was that of sabbath-breaking. There can be no doubt that the dancing, shouting, shaking, "speaking with new tongues," and all the other wild evidences of religious fervour exhibited by Ann and her fellow-believers, would be exceedingly distasteful to her neighbours and lead to occasional displays of brutal intolerance.

It may not unnaturally be asked why, if Ann Lee was the woman chosen to proclaim the gospel of celibacy, she should herself have entered into the bonds of matrimony. She became a Shaker in 1758, and a wife in 1762. Clearly she was then unconscious of her great mission. This is confessed,

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for we are told that, although "from her childhood she had "great light and conviction of the sinfulness and depravity "of human nature," yet, "not having attained that knowledge "of God, which she early desired . . . . she, being "prevailed upon by the earnest solicitations of her relations "and acquaintances, yielded reluctantly, was married, and "had four children, all of whom died in infancy." The cause of her marriage, it will be seen, was that which has deluged the world with mediocre poetry—the solicitation of her friends.

The date of her first imprisonment is said to have been the year 1770,* and, whilst "in bonds," her soul was gladdened by seeing "Jesus Christ in open vision, who revealed "to her the most astonishing views of Divine manifestations "of truth, in which she had a perfect and clear view of the "mystery and iniquity, the root and foundation of all human "depravity, and of the very act of transgression committed "by Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden." From this time her followers gave her the name of "Mother Ann," and looked upon her as the female complement of the risen Christ; or, to quote the exact words of Shakers—"from the light and "power of God, which attended her ministry, and the certain "power of salvation transmitted to those who received her "testimony, she was received and acknowledged as the first "Mother, or spiritual Parent in the line of the female, and "the second Heir in the covenant of life, according to the "present display of the gospel."†

If the Shakers endured much cruelty from zealous Sabbatarians, it must be admittted that they were not eager to avoid giving offence. Thus the *Manchester Mercury* of July 20th,

* Brown says, that in 1771 she became head of the Society, who joined with her in a "testimony against the lust of the flesh;" she was taken from a meeting and placed in a dungeon, next day sent to Bedlam, but after some weeks discharged.—(p. 312.)

† *Testimony*, p. 620.

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1773, tells us :—"Saturday last ended the Quarter Sessions, "when John Townley, John Jackson, Betty Lees, and Ann "Lees (Shakers), for going into Christ Church, in Manchester, "and there wilfully and contemptuously, in the time of Divine "service, disturbing the congregation then assembled at "morning prayers in the said church, were severally fined "£20 each." Very probably non-payment of this fine would be the cause of one of Mother Ann's imprisonments. On one occasion, according to Elder Evans and other Shaker writers, "she was dragged out of the meeting by a mob, and "cast into a prison in Manchester. They put her in a cell "so small that she could not straighten herself, and with the "design of starving her to death, kept her there fourteen "days without food; nor was the door opened during all that "time. She had nothing to eat or drink, except some wine "and milk mixed, put into the bowl of a tobacco-pipe, and "conveyed to her, by inserting the stem through the keyhole, "once every twenty-four hours. This was done by James "Whittaker, when a boy, whom Mother Ann brought up." This is a marvellous narrative, and our Shaker friends must excuse our incredulity. It was never either law or custom to starve people to death for Sabbath-breaking. The nearest parallel we can find is that of the Puritan who—

> "Hanged his cat on the Monday,
> For killing a mouse upon Sunday."

Again, a cell with a keyhole looking into the street, is not a likely arrangement. In point of fact, in "The Dungeons," which served as a jail, before the erection of the New Bailey, the prisoners were not on the ground-floor at all, but a story higher, and it was a common thing for their friends to pass food through the window gratings to the caged birds inside. This arrangement is shown in the engraving which appears in Proctor's *Memorials of Manchester Streets*, p. 13. It is

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copied from a drawing by Thomas Barritt, and represents the House of Correction as it was about 1776. The approximate date of Mother Ann's first imprisonment is given as 1770. This semi-miracle is as an example of the law of development in theological matters. It is not always one has a chance of assisting at the birth of a myth.

At another time she was rescued from the raging multitude by a "nobleman," who, living at some distance, "was re-"markably wrought upon in his mind" to go to a certain place, which he did, riding "as if it had been to save his own "life." According to Elder Evans, the mob once took her before four clergymen and charged her with blasphemy, but she spoke before them "for four hours of the wonderful "works of God," and "they testified that she had spoken "in seventy-two different tongues." Without wishing to disparage the linguistic powers of the English clergy of a hundred years ago, it may be remarked that an average of eighteen languages is rather too liberal an allowance for four people. The mob, we are further told, took Ann and three of her followers into a valley outside the town, with the intention of stoning them to death; they threw the stones, but did not succeed in hitting the "fair saint," and fell to quarrelling amongst themselves, so she escaped. According to Dr. Dwight she claimed the title of Ann *the Word*. He adds, that she was confined in a madhouse. The Shaker biography represents her as having been a cook at the Manchester Infirmary, and as this was at that time also a Lunatic Hospital, both statements may be correct. "For "two years previous to their leaving England, persecution "entirely ceased," says Elder Evans. We have seen that they were in trouble in July, 1773, and "on the 19th of May, "1774, Mother Ann, Abraham Stanley (her husband), "William Lee, James Whittaker, John Hocknell, Richard "Hocknell, James Shepherd [perhaps the witness of the

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"marriage], Mary Partington, and Nancy Lee, embarked for "America." The captain was annoyed at their queer religious exercises and threatened to throw some of them overboard, but a storm springing up, the Shakers assured the seamen that they would not be wrecked although the ship had sprung a leak. They landed at New York, August 6th, 1774. The departure of the young prophetess led to the collapse of the Shakers in Manchester. James and Jane Wardley left the house of their benefactor Townley, and soon found a resting place in the almshouse, where they died; and the other members of the society "who remained in England, "being without lead, or protection, generally lost their power, "and fell into the common course and practice of the world."*

The object of this Shaker emigration is by no means clear. They did not at once form themselves into a colony, but divided in search of employment. Abraham Stanley not being a convert to the celibate creed, soon "married" another woman. It is grievous to learn that Abraham never was accounted entirely orthodox. His was a very difficult part to play. The husband of a celibate prophetess would need more discretion than one could expect from a blacksmith who could not write his own name. He must have had some faith in her, or would scarcely have crossed the water along with her other disciples. He appears to have maintained an outward conformity to the new faith, and the final cause of his backsliding was a severe sickness, which he suffered in 1775. Through this illness, we are told, Mother Ann nursed him with every possible care. Whilst convalescent, and before strong enough to return to work, he began to frequent public houses, and there made shipwreck of his faith, in the manner already indicated.†

Shortly after Mother Ann removed to Albany, and thence

* *Testimony*, p. 621. † *Ibid.*, p. 624.

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to the place then called Neuskenna,* but now known as Watervliet. Here the scattered believers united, and a "religious revival" having commenced at Lebanon, N.Y., in 1780, the Shakers increased in number, but were greatly persecuted on account of their testimony against war and oath-taking. A number of them, including Mother Ann, were arrested at Albany. They would not take the oath, because "the Spirit of Christ, which they had within them, "both disposed and enabled them to keep every just law, "without any external obligation."† Their imprisonment was not of a very harsh nature, for their disciples were allowed access to them, and also permitted to minister "freely "to their necessities." Through the prison gratings the captive prophets sometimes preached to listening crowds. The problem of disposing of their prisoners seems to have puzzled those who had placed them in jail. Mother Ann and Mary Partington were separated from the rest, and conveyed to the prison at Poughkeepsie. It is said, by Shaker writers, that the intention was to place her on board a vessel which was loading with supplies for the British army, then at New York. This is to say at least very improbable.‡

At last the treatment of these strange people was reported to the governor, George Clinton, and as there seemed to be no probability that the strong argument of a prison house would overcome their repugnance to bearing arms and taking oaths, he ordered the release of all those who were in bonds at Albany. Upon their release, about the 20th of December, they represented to him the case of Mother Ann, whose freedom took place about the end of the year. Their general opposition was mistaken for a special aversion to the war of the revolution, and their refusal to take oaths was construed

* This spot they are said to have selected by the advice of some Quakers in New York, to whom they applied for counsel.—*Brown*, p. 315.

† *Testimony*, p. 625. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 626.

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into a feeling in favour of the British arms; so that the alleged motive for their imprisonment at Albany was that of high treason in communicating with the British lines. There was no evidence in support of this charge, and hence her release by Governor Clinton.* Twenty years after this event the Governor visited the settlement at New Lebanon, and expressed to the believers there his satisfaction at having released their spiritual Mother from durance vile.†

In 1781, Mother Ann and the elders went forth upon a missionary tour, visiting the believers wherever they were known, and preaching their peculiar doctrines wherever an opportunity occurred. They gained a number of converts at Harvard, Massachusetts, amongst the "Shadrach Irelands," so named from Shadrach Ireland, their leader. These renounced their wives; but as soon as they became perfectly free from sin, they might "marry spiritual wives, from whom "were to proceed holy children, which were to constitute the "New Jerusalem or Millenium." He had put away his own and taken a spiritual wife. He said he should not die; or if he did, he would rise again on the third day. He did die, but he did not rise again on the third day. "In these journeys," says the Shaker *Testimony*, "they were much persecuted and "abused by the wicked opposers of the truth," being sometimes whipped out of the towns.

What the world thought of this mission will be seen from the statements made to Dr. Dwight:—"In this excursion, "she is said to have collected from her followers all their "plate, ear-rings, and other ornaments which were formed of "silver, gold, or gems." Dr. Dwight further says: "This "woman has laboured under very serious imputations. In a "book, published by Mr. Rathbone, he mentions that he "found her, and one of these elders in very suspicious

* Drake's *American Biog.*, Art. LEE. † *Testimony*, p. 626.

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" circumstances. She professed that she was inspired; that " she carried on a continual intercourse with the invisible " world, and talked familiarly with angels. She predicted in " the boldest terms, that the world would be destroyed at a " given time: if I remember right, the year 1783. During " the interval between the prophecy and its expected fulfilment, " she directed them to cease from their common occupations. " The direction was implicitly obeyed. As the earth, however, " presented no appearance of dissolution, and the skies no " signs of a conflagration, it was discovered that the prophecy " had been miscalculated; and her followers were ordered " again to their employments. From that period they have " been eminently industrious."

Thomas Brown, who had been a member of their society, accuses Ann Lee of being peevish, and repeatedly getting intoxicated; and brings the latter charge also against her brother William. He says, that before 1793, " the men and " women, on a variety of occasions, danced naked;" and that twice, at least, Mother Ann, her brother, and James Whittaker, indulged in a free fight. It would be unfair to accept all the scandal which Brown chronicles. After repeated denials, however, he obtained an acknowledgment that naked dancing had been formerly practised.* Flagellation was practised by the Shaker converts. A man whose daughter had thus been scourged, prosecuted the elder who had inflicted the punishment. Her sister was summoned as a witness. " She went " to Whittaker, and asked him what she should say." He answered—" Speak the truth, and spare the truth; and take " care not to bring the gospel into disrepute." Accordingly she testified that her sister was not naked. She was justified in giving this testimony, because her sister had a fillet on her hair.

* pp. 44, 173, 289.

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Soon after the return from their journeyings in the eastern states, the little community lost one of its lights. We have seen that Mother Ann's husband refused to bear the Shaker cross, but her brother, William Lee, was a firm believer in his sister's mission. We are told that he was a gay young man, who had been an "officer" in the Oxford Blues. He carried to the grave the scars of wounds received in defending her, and in some respects resembled her, especially in having "visions." Like many other of the Lancashire artizans he had a good voice, which would be of service amongst those who "praise the Lord with dance and song." He died July 21st, 1784, aged forty-four years. Brown thus describes him (p. 323)—Elder William Lee seldom travelled to gain proselytes, being severe in his temper and harsh in his manners; his preaching was not fraught with that mildness and urbanity, which is necessary to draw the attention and win the affection of the hearers, and render a man beloved. It once happened, as he was speaking to a public congregation, one of the spectators, a young man, behaved with levity and disrespect; upon this, Lee took him by the throat and shook him, saying, "when I was in England, I was sergeant in the king's life-"guard, and could then use my fists; but now, since I have "received the gospel, I must patiently bear all abuse, and "suffer my shins to be kicked by every little boy; but I will "have you know that the power of God will defend our "cause."

Her followers had proclaimed Mother Ann immortal, but to her also came the grim king. She died at Watervliet, on the 8th day of Sept., 1784, aged forty-eight years and six months. Whatever we may think of her peculiar religious theories, she certainly seems to have inculcated industry and benevolence by shrewd maxims, which were, however, little more than platitudes. Her piety, as shewn in the Shaker book, seems to have been eminently practical. "To a sister

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"she said, 'Be faithful to keep the Gospel; *be neat and* "*industrious;* keep your family's clothes clean and decent," &c. Further, "Little children are innocent, and they should "never be brought out of it. If brought up in simplicity "they would receive good as easy as evil. Never speak to "them in a passion; it will put devils into them. . . *Do* "all your work as though you had a thousand years to live, "and as though you were going to die to-morrow."

On the death of Mother Ann the leadership devolved upon James Whittaker, who "was freely acknowledged by the "whole society as their elder." Whittaker was born at Oldham, Feb. 28th, 1751, and is thought to have been a relative of Ann Lee, as his own mother bore the same name. His parents were members of the Shaker society under Jane and James Wardley, and he was brought up under the care of Mother Ann, and was the one who is said to have succoured her when in prison, in the manner already described. Father James, as he was styled, died at the early age of thirty-seven.

In 1786, Ann Lee, the niece of the foundress, abandoned the celibate order to marry Richard Hocknell, probably a son of John Hocknell, one of the original emigrant band. Partington also left the society, but was helped by it in his declining years, notwithstanding this backsliding.

Mother Ann prophesied that James Whittaker would succeed her in the ministry, but this seems hardly to have been the case. Father James no doubt influenced the society, but it was an American convert, Joseph Meacham, who became its leader, and organized it on that basis of community of labour and property which now forms its most distinguishing feature. "His gift of Divine revelation was deeper than that "of any other person, excepting Mother Ann." It was he who introduced the greater part of the "spiritualist" portion of the Shaker creed and doctrine. Meacham was succeeded by a female, Lucy Wright, but we need not farther follow the

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history of the sect. Its interest for us centres in its English origin.

In the New England travels of the celebrated Dr. Dwight, he gives an account of a visit, made in 1799, to the Shaker colony at New Lebanon:—"It consists," he says, "of a "small number of houses, moderately well-built, and kept, "both within and without doors, in a manner very creditable "to the occupants. Everything about them was clean and "tidy. Their church, a plain, but neat building, had a "courtyard belonging to it, which was a remarkably 'smooth "'shaven green.' Two paths led to it from a neighbouring "house, both paved with marble slabs. By these, I was "informed, the men enter one end of the church, and the "women the other."

Their claims to miraculous powers he justly ridicules. They told him that they had restored the broken limb of a youth who then lived at Enfield, but, on enquiry, he found that the use of the limb was lost and the patient's health ruined. The Shaker *Testimony* contains several cases in which believers had received "a gift of healing."* It is not necessary to detail these cases. They are not of great importance, and if we consider the curative powers of the imagination when under the influence of superstitious excitement, it will be possible to account for at least some of them without accusing the elders of the church of intentional deception.

On being present at one of their meetings for worship, Dr. Dwight was told that both words and tune were inspired. The tune was *Nancy Dawson;* and the sounds "which they "made, and which they called language could not be words, "because they were not articulated. One of the women "replied, 'How dost thee know but that we speak the

* *See* pp. 414-426.

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"'Hotmatot language? The language of the Hotmatots is "'said to be made up of such words.'" He challenged them to speak in Greek, Latin, or French, but they prudently kept silent.

Brown speaks thus on this topic—"Respecting such as "speak in an unknown tongue, they have strong faith "in this gift; and think a person greatly favoured who "has the gift of tongues; and at certain times, when the "mind is overloaded with a fiery, strong zeal, it must have "vent some way or other; their faith, or belief at the time "being in this gift, and a will strikes the mind according to "their faith; and then such break out in a fiery, energetick "manner, and speak they know not what, as I have done "several times. Part of what I spake at one time, was— "'Liero devo jirankemango, ad fileabano, durem subramo, "'deviranto diacerimango, jaffa vah pe cu evanegalio; de vom "'grom seb crinom, as vare cremo domo.' When a person "runs on in this manner of speaking for any length of time, "I now thought it probable that he would strike into different "languages, and give some words in each their right pro- "nounciation: as I have heard some men of learning, who "have been present, say, a few words were Hebrew, three or "four of Greek, and a few Latin."*

From 1785 until the close of the century, Shakerism exerted very little propagandist influence; but in 1801 came the Kentucky Revival, by which the infant church was considerably enlarged. Since then its progress has steadily, if slowly, increased, and at the present time is an object of great curiosity to outsiders.

The census of the United States supplies some meagre details respecting the Church organization of the Shakers. In 1850 there were eleven churches, capable of accommodating

* p. 297.

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5,150 persons, and owning $39,500 of property. In 1860 there were twelve churches, which would hold 5,200 persons; the property of the church was $41,000. In 1870 there were eighteen distinct Shaker organizations, possessing eighteen church edifices, capable of seating 8,850 persons; the wealth of the church was $86,900. These Shaker communities are found in Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, and Ohio.

The most important of the Shaker villages is that at New Lebanon. A few passages, condensed from the account of a visit to this place, which appeared in the *Graphic* of May 7th, 1870, may be permitted :—

It is a great mistake to suppose that, like Romish monks and nuns, they shut themselves completely out of the world, and are unwilling that "publicans and sinners" should penetrate to their retreats and observe their manner of life. No people, as we can personally testify, are more hospitable, or welcome outsiders with greater apparent pleasure. They will readily show you over their establishments; they will freely explain to you their rules and regulations, taking care to point out the reasons for them; and they will even admit you to their meetings and religious ceremonies. Of course the man of the world is inclined to ridicule the grotesque postures and movements which he sees in their chapels; but there is something so quaint, simple, and sincere in their devotions, that even if a sense of their propriety did not check the smile or sneer, a sense of respect for their earnestness would. At Mount Lebanon there are three separate societies within sight of each other: these are called the "North Family," "Church Family," and "Second "Family." The word "family" betrays the chief social characteristic of the sect. Fancy a hundred men and women living together, enjoying all things, from the acres of the mutual estate, to the hats, thimbles, and books, in common; no one person owning a tittle of property himself, for his own particular use and enjoyment; each labouring for all the others, and for the common weal; working and taking pleasure in common, confessing to each other, worshipping together! Neither do the Shakers marry, nor are they given in marriage. They live a strictly celibate life. We are told of husbands and wives who have been converted to Shakerism, who have lived for years in close

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married communion, and who, having entered the fold of "Believers," separate their bond, live apart each in the quarter of his or her sex, and, seeing each other every day, can only meet and converse as all the other brethren and sisters do.

Shakers are fully aware of their lowly commencement. "The first in America who received the testimony of the "Gospel were satisfied that it was the truth of God against "all sin, and that in faithful obedience thereunto, they should "find that salvation and deliverance from the power of sin "for which they sincerely panted. And being made partakers "of the glorious liberty of the sons of God, it was a matter "of no importance with them from whence the means of their "deliverance came, whether from a stable in Bethlehem or "from Toad Lane in Manchester."*

From this humble origin has sprung one of the most interesting and peculiar of the phenomena of the New World. "By their works ye shall know them." The testimony of travellers is very strongly in favour of the Shakers. They are known as an honest and industrious people throughout the States. With an entire absence of those compelling forces which ensure a modicum of work and order in the outside world, the "Believers" have greatly surpassed in peace and industry those of the outside world. "Order, "temperance, frugality, worship—these," says Mr. Hepworth Dixon, "are the Shaker things which strike upon your senses "first; the peace and innocence of Eden, when contrasted "with the wrack and riot of New York." They are capital agriculturalists, and have a reputation for thoroughness in all their industrial occupations. Every man has a trade; every man and woman works with his hands for the good of the community.

The doctrine of celibacy has already been mentioned. Elder Frederick, according to Mr. Dixon's report, says that

* *Testimony*, p. 609.

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"they do not hold that a celibate life is right in every place "and in every society at all times; and they consider that "for a male and female priesthood, such as they hold them- "selves to be, as respects the world, this temptation is to "be put away."* This is scarcely historically orthodox, or why should Ann Lee have raised her voice against the sexual law in the streets of Manchester? The Shakers, like the Quakers, have toned down. To-day they seek no converts, but wait for the Spirit of God to bring people into their fold. They are not the fiery missioners of a century ago. They look now for increase to those cycles of religious enthusiasm which sweep over some portions of English and American society from time to time, and are known as revivals.

Their communistic views have also been named. Probationers are allowed to retain their private possessions, but the Covenanters have all things in common.

As might have been expected from their history; they firmly believe in the possibility of intercourse with the world of spirits. For them there is no death. The departed surround them in every action of life. They are living in resurrection order, the seen and the unseen in daily communion. Ann Lee is not dead, she has merely withdrawn behind a veil, and her followers can speak with her as when she inhabited a tabernacle of flesh.

There is a charm about these mysterious people, offspring though they are of ignorance, credulity, and enthusiasm. They have impressed many minds by their passionless existence, their abstinence and industry, and by their claims of being able to pierce that darkness which hides us from the loved and lost.

These feelings have been well expressed in some lines which appeared in the *Knickerbocker* years ago, and were suggested

* *New America*, p. 302.

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to their writer, Charlotte Cushman, by a visit to the settlement near Albany :—

Mysterious worshippers !
Are you indeed the things you seem to be,
Of earth—yet of its iron influence free—
From all that stirs
Our being's pulse, and gives to fleeting life
What well the Hun has termed " the rapture of the strife ?"
Are the gay visions gone,
Those day-dreams of the mind, by fate there flung,
And the fair hopes to which the soul once clung,
And battled on ;
Have ye outlived them ?—all that must have sprung
And quicken'd into life, when ye were young ?
Does memory never roam
To ties that, grown with years, ye idly sever,
To the old haunts that ye have left for ever—
Your early homes ?
Your ancient creed, once faith's sustaining lever,
The love who erst prayed with you—now may never ?
Has not ambition's pean
Some power within your hearts to wake anew
To deeds of higher emprise—worthier you,
Ye monkish men,
Than may be reaped from fields ? Do ye not rue
The drone-like course of life ye now pursue ?
The camp—the council—all
That woos the soldier to the field of fame—
That gives the sage his meed—the bard his name
And coronal—
Bidding a people's voice their praise proclaim ;
Can ye forego the strife, nor own your shame ?
Have ye forgot your youth,
When expectation soared on pinions high,
And hope shone out on boyhood's cloudless sky,
Seeming all truth—
When all looked fair to fancy's ardent eye,
And pleasure wore an air of sorcery ?
You, too ! What early blight
Has withered your fond hopes, that ye thus stand
A group of sisters, 'mong this monkish band ?
Ye creatures bright !
Has sorrow scored your brows with demon hand,
Or o'er your hopes passed treachery's burning brand ?
Ye would have graced right well
The bridal scene, the banquet, or the bowers
Where mirth and revelry usurp the hours—
Where, like a spell,
Beauty is sovereign—where man owns its powers,
And woman's tread is o'er a path of flowers.
Yet seem ye not as those
Within whose bosoms memories vigils keep :
Beneath your drooping lids no passions sleep ;
And your pale brows
Bear not the tracery of emotion deep—
Ye seem too cold and passionless to weep !

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APPENDIX A.

SHAKER BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following works, with others, have been examined in the preparation of this notice:—

An Account of the people called Shakers: their Faith, Doctrines, and Practise exemplified in the life, conversations, and experience of the author, during the time he belonged to the society, to which is affixed a history of their rise and progress to the present day. By Thomas Brown, of Cornwall, Orange County, State of New York. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good."—*Apostle Paul.* "An historian should not dare to tell a falsehood or leave a truth untold."—*Cicero.* Troy: Printed by Parker and Bliss. Sold at the Troy Book Store; by Websters and Skinners, Albany; and S. Wood, New York, 1812. 12mo.

New America. By William Hepworth Dixon. Eighth edition. Lond. 1869. Pp. xii, 448. 8vo.

Travels in New England and New York. By Timothy Dwight, S.T.D., LL.D., late President of Yale College. In four volumes. New Haven, 1822. 8vo. (See vol. iii, pp. 149—169.)

Tests of Divine Inspiration; or the Rudimental Principles by which True and False Revelation in all Eras of the World can be unerringly discriminated. "The testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy."—Rev. xix, 10. By F. W. Evans. New Labanon: published by the United Society called Shakers. 1853. 8vo. Pp. 127.

[NOTE.—Offered to the public as an explanation of the great enigma and paradox of the age—spiritual manifestations; and also as a solution of what has often, and not inappropriately, been designated the "great problem of the age,"—a social organization that shall secure not merely "the greatest good to the greatest number," but also "the greatest good to the whole number of its members."]

Third Edition. Shakers' Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules and Regulations, Government and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing: with Biographies of Ann Lee, William Lee, Jas. Whittaker, J. Hocknell, J. Meacham, and Lucy Wright. By F. W. Evans. "O my soul, swallow down understanding, and devour wisdom; for thou hast only time to live."—*Esdras.* New Lebanon, N. Y.: Auchampaugh Brothers. 1859. 12mo.

Autobiography of a Shaker, and Revelation of the Apocalypse, with an Appendix. "The Spirit searcheth all things, yea the deep things of God." Inquirers and Booksellers may apply to, or address, F. W. Evans, Mt. Lebanon, Col. Co., N. Y. June, 1869. 8vo. Pp. 162.

Religious Communism. A Lecture by F. W. Evans (Shakers) of Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., New York, U.S.A., delivered in St. George's Hall, London, Sunday Evening, August 6th, 1871; with Introductory Remarks by the Chairman of the Meeting, Mr. Hepworth Dixon. Also some Account of the Extent of the Shaker Communities, and a Narrative of the Visit of Elder Evans to England. An Abstract of a Lecture by the Rev. J. M. Peebles, and his testimony in regard to the Shakers. London. 8vo. Pp. 32.

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The Kentucky Revival, or a Short History of the late extraordinary outpouring of the Spirit of God, in the Western States of America. With a brief account of the entrance and progress of what the world call Shakerism, among the subjects of the late Revival in Ohio and Kentucky. By Richard McNemar. * * Cincinnati, printed: Albany, re-printed by E. and E. Hosford. 1808. 12mo. Pp. 119.

Report of the Examination of the Shakers of Canterbury and Enfield before the New-Hampshire Legislature, at the November Session, 1848; including the Testimony at length; several extracts from Shaker publications; the Bill which passed the House of Representatives; the Proceedings in the Pillow case; together with the Letter of James W. Spinney. From Notes taken at the Examination. Concord, N. H.: printed by Ervin B. Tripp . . . Main Street. 1849. 8vo. Pp. 100.

[NOTE.—This book contains some revelations as to the harsh discipline of the children adopted by the Shakers. A boy said to have been beaten to death; women laid upon their backs on the floor in the public meetings, and others would walk over them. (P. 17.) One witness said, "I have "never seen so much contention and quarrelling, and hard feeling, in an "equal number of the world's people as I have seen there." (P. 18.)

The following was one of their popular hymn-songs:—

Of all my relations that ever I see
My own fleshy kindred are fartherest from me:
How ugly they look; how distant they feel;
To hate them—despise them—increases my zeal.
How ugly they look, &c.]

Testimony of Christ's Second Appearing, exemplified by the principles and practice of the true Church of Christ. History of the progressive work of God, extending from the Creation of Man to the "Harvest," comprising the four great dispensations now consummating in the Millennial Church. Published by the United Society called Shakers. Fourth Edition. Albany, 1856. 8vo. Pp. xxiv, 632.

A Return of Departed Spirits of the highest characters of distinction, as well as the indiscriminate of all nations, into the bodies of the "Shakers," or "United Society of Believers in the Second Advent of the Messiah." By an Associate of said Society. "Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth, both "when we wake and when we sleep." Philadelphia: published by J. R. Colon, 203½, Chestnut Street. 1843. 8vo. Entered for copyright by L. G. Thomas.

[NOTE.—The return of departed spirits is spoken of in 1843 as being "more recently" introduced than the gifts of prophecy. "Disembodied "spirits began to take possession of the bodies of the brethren and sisters; "and thus, by using them as instruments, made themselves known by "speaking through the individuals whom they had got into; after which "they were welcomed to Zion to hear the true Gospel of Christ." Amongst those visitants are named Geo. Washington, William Penn (much admired by the believers, who style him "Father Penn"), Napoleon, Girard, Mahomet, Pope Pius (which?—he had come piping hot from hell, but said it was not a material fire) and several other popes; all of them acknowledged the committal of much crime in their public and private relations, but having repented of it, they had been gathered amongst the faithful. Saint Patrick, Samson, the passengers of the lost steam-ship "President," "whose fate has hitherto been unknown," arrived at Watervliet early in March, 1843, and many others, including a crowd of "indiscriminate characters of different nations."]

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A Revelation of the Extraordinary Visitation of Departed Sisters of distinguished men and women of all nations, and their manifestation through living bodies of the Shakers. By a guest of the "Community" near Watervliet, N.Y. Philadelphia: published by L. G. Thomas, No. 27, Sansom Street. 1869. 8vo.

[NOTE.—In this we have a narrative of the spirit of a deceased sister standing beside its own body, and discoursing through a living sister.]

The Youth's Guide in Zion, and Holy Mother's Promises. Given by inspiration at New Lebanon, N.Y., January 5th, 1842.

[NOTE.—From the above title it will be seen that Ann Lee was an after-death authoress. In this occurs the following poem (?):—

God is with me, and I'm with God,
And ever was and e'er will be;
We have all power to use the rod,
To rend the earth and spill the sea.
All heaven is at our command;
We speak thereto, it doth obey;
And what is earth beneath our hand?
It is but one light ball of clay.

Now think of this, ye helpless worms!
Ye little specks of mortal clay!
Since at our word all heaven turns,
Dare ye presume to disobey?
Dare ye presume to scoff at God?
And mock and scorn his holy power?
Beware, I say, lest with his rod
He smite your souls in that same hour.

O little children, could you know
The call of mercy unto you,
You'd sacrifice all things below,
And cast off nature clear from you.
The world with its alluring charms
Of pleasure, false and vain delight,
Its riches, husbands, wives, and farms,
Would be disgusting in your sight.]

A Brief Sketch of the Religious Society of People called Shakers. Communicated to Mr. [Robert] Owen, by Mr. W. S. Warder of Philadelphia, one of the Society of Friends. London. 1818. 8vo. Pp. 16.

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APPENDIX B.

THE SHAKERS OF THE NEW FOREST.

The resemblance between the "Christian Communists" of the New Forest and the American Shakers is too striking to be passed over. The public were startled, in 1874, to learn that a band of enthusiasts were endeavouring to work out the problem of communistic association. It is a curious circumstance that the most successful attempts to realise the socialist formula, "from each one according to his capacities, to "each one according to his needs," have been inspired and moulded by religious sentiment. Of this the New Forest settlement is another example.

The first notice of it appears to have been given by a contributor to the *Manchester Guardian*, (August 21st, 1874,) who spent three days with them, and speaks in high terms of their industry and earnestness. They were then living on thirty-one acres of land, bought for them by one of their members, into possession of which they entered early in 1873. The fourteen original settlers had increased to one hundred and thirty men, women, and children. They lived apparently upon the produce of the farm, and the goodwill offerings of disciples still in the world. The men had not adopted any peculiar costume, but the women wore "a plain bodice, short skirt, and "trowsers." The usual feminine ornaments—earrings and so forth—were discarded. Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, were amongst them regulated by Obedience. The foundress of the little society was Mrs. M. A. Girling, who was at once prophetess and ruler. The "Mother" assigned to each brother or sister his task. "Here are no 'agitations' "and no 'isms'; here is no money, no buying, no selling; here are no "poor, no rich, none indolent, none overtasked. There is no sickness, "and the brethren believe there will be no death if they 'live the life "'of faith until the Lord shall come.'" There is much virtue in an "if." At the end of the year the "Shakers" were turned out of this Paradise. The property appears to have been mortgaged, and as, according to one statement, the family had paid neither principal nor interest, and exhibited a supreme disdain for the remonstrances of the law, they were evicted under circumstances of extraordinary hardship. Their goods were removed into the fields and road. Their own account

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is that they had paid the greater part of the principal and the interest regularly until the previous half-year, when, owing to an illegal seizure, they had refused to make payment. Whatever may be the technical rights of the case, the Shakers did not avail themselves of the remedies which the law prescribes. No resistance was offered to the eviction, and the band of enthusiasts, which included about fifty children, were turned out into the rain and snow. The young ones were sheltered in the neighbouring cottages, but the adults passed the night in the road singing psalms. Whilst their goods and chattels were being tumbled out the Shakers were in the highest state of religious enthusiasm, dancing wildly, clapping their hands, and shouting. An attempt was made to have Mrs. Girling removed to a lunatic asylum, but this was unsuccessful. The Shakers were for some time sheltered in a barn belonging to the Hon. Auberon Herbert. He felt bound, however, to make public statements which appear to have been well founded, that, in the ecstasies, men and women danced naked. This was said by a renagade Shaker to have occurred repeatedly.

They left the shelter of Mr. Herbert's barn in February, 1875. From this date they may be styled the Tent Community, having erected a large tent in which to dwell. To this a second one was added. Miss Wood, the original purchaser of the Lodge in the New Forest, was removed to a private lunatic asylum. Her forcible seizure again roused the excitement of the public, and led to a question in the House of Commons. Ultimately she appears to have been released, but to have remained in charge of her relatives. In June they attempted to retake possession of the Lodge, but were promptly turned out of the grounds as trespassers. They are still living, after their fashion, in the tents at Hordle. Some offers of land have been made to them, but having set their hearts upon the hopeless project of regaining the Lodge, these have been refused.

The Shakers of the New Forest regard the New Testament as an absolute guide for life. They take, in their literal form, the denunciations of riches there to be found, and consider that the true disciples of this day, like those of the Apostolic age, have all things in common. To this they add a profession of celibacy and a belief in the speedy advent of the Messiah. Mother Girling claimed that it had been revealed to her that she should never die, but behold the second coming. In all these points their creed and that of the followers of Ann Lee are identical. So in the adoption of children and in the title of "Mother" given to their spiritual chieftainess. The same charges of indecent dancing have

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been brought against each sect, and whatever may be thought about graver scandals this appears to have a basis of truth. It does not appear, however, that Mrs. Girling claims to be anything more than a messenger sent to announce the advent of the Millennium, whilst the American Shakers regard their foundress as in some sort and degree a female Christ. The name "Shaker" has, in each case, been applied to and not selected by the members of the sect, and has arisen from the dancing which forms part of their religious exercises. When the "gift "of the spirit" is upon them they sometimes shake and tremble, and at others jump and whirl about in a manner so strange and furious as almost to beggar belief. This is an expression of religious emotion common to the enthusiasts of every creed and every clime.

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A DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, LIVERPOOL.

By Edward Arthur Heffer, Architect.

[READ JAN. 7TH, 1875.]

OFTEN, on passing through Church Street, have I been struck with the unsatisfactory appearance of the present Parish Church and graveyard. Unpleasant enough, at first sight, it does not improve on further acquaintance; on the contrary, every succeeding alteration and improvement in the immediate neighbourhood of the church only renders the aspect of that building more uninviting.

The centre of a busy and thriving town, like ours, should possess a worthier edifice than the eyesore—to speak plainly—at present monopolising one of the best and most important sites which we have for the display of a fine public building.

Having, with considerable interest, watched the gradual change and development that has been going on in Church Street and its vicinity during the last ten or twelve years, I think the time has arrived when serious attention should be turned to the church. These comprise the erection of Messrs. Elkington's, Jeffery's, Henderson's, and other premises on the North side, and the widening of the street on the South side, by taking a slip from the churchyard—the erection of Seel's Buildings, O'Neil's premises, and other improvements that might be mentioned. We should thus relieve that portion of the important thoroughfare, in which it is situate, from the deplorable appearance it presents to the eye this day.

If St. Peter's possessed any æsthetic merit or archæological interest, it would be a different matter. I, for one, would hesitate to touch a stone of a building having any such claims

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to our consideration; but in this instance we need not be afraid of interfering to bring about a better state of things, as our Parish Church has little, if any, feature of recommendation. It is neither ancient nor beautiful, and it has gradually come to be out of place and character with its position.

To aggravate the deformity, the church is not parallel with the street—the axial line of the former being considerably deflected to the S.E.; and this gives to the building a very awkward and *moving* appearance. There can be no doubt that the present church will, ere long, have to be taken down, and it may then be asked, to what use can the site be best put?

Now, I am strongly of opinion that a new church, situate in the centre of the town—of large and imposing dimensions, possessing grand rather than picturesque beauty—is what is *much* wanted in Liverpool; and taking all things relating thereto into consideration, I believe that it would be extremely difficult to find a better site for the erection of an edifice, such as I have sketched out, than that where the old church now stands.

I am aware that others may hold a different opinion if the rebuilding comes to be decided on. It may be said that it is not large enough, and too confined by the business premises round about it; but, on the other hand, there is one important advantage gained by the adoption of this site, viz. that there is no probability of any future alterations, which may be carried out around it, rendering it ineligible for the purpose under consideration. In all probability great alterations would follow the erection of a building such as I now propose. The neighbourhood would be improved and opened up in consequence; whereas, if the new church were to be erected in another locality, where the present aspect of things relating to it appears favourable, it is not unlikely that,

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at no distant date, such changes in its vicinity (necessitated by circumstances,) would render that new site ineligible, or less suited to the purpose than this old one.

It may be said by those who disapprove of this site that there is no direct West approach from the street. There can be no reasonable objection to it on that account; as there is no necessity, when rebuilding St. Peter's where I propose, to plan it in the form of a Latin cross, which suggests, if it does not absolutely require, an imposing elevation to the West. The Greek form is decidedly the best suited to the dimensions of the churchyard. The church can be erected on the old site for the accommodation of a large congregation of worshippers, leaving ample space unoccupied all round the building to enable us to have good views of it. But, besides the desirability of pulling down and rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Peter, there is a further consideration. When recently the proposal to make Liverpool the seat of a Bishopric had taken some definite shape, and the probability of our busy town being raised to the dignity and importance of a city became a subject of public interest, I was not disposed to alter my preconceived opinion respecting the suitableness of the site of the Church *in posse*, as being decidedly the best for the Cathedral *in esse*.

The scheme that I have the honour to bring to your notice has been a pleasurable labour to me, extending over a considerable time.

Some years ago I sketched out a few ideas in pencil. In the early part of 1873 I prepared drawings to a small scale, and afterwards enlarged my designs to the scale of eight feet to the inch, developing my scheme as the drawings were brought to completion.

After careful consideration, I decided to adopt the Greek form of cross for my plan—a dome being raised above the

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intersection of the arms, or choir, nave, and transepts. The dome to be the prominent feature of the composition.

In the arrangement of the plan, and in the treatment of the elevations, I have studied the most important buildings of a like kind, to be found abroad and at home; proposing only to adopt the *principles* exemplified in those monuments for my purpose, and thus to produce a design differing in its internal and external features from those great works, as demanded by altered requirements and circumstances.

The extreme dimensions of the present churchyard are 280 feet 6 inches from E. to W., and 210 feet 6 inches N. to S.; the area being about 6,550 yards.

I propose to erect my Cathedral in the exact centre of the graveyard, which would allow the present church to continue in use for Divine worship until the choir had been completed, after which the latter could be fitted up, and used during the time the works in connexion with the building of the remaining portions were in progress. Thus, the continuity of the services would be maintained. Some of the graves would require to be opened and the bodies removed, but, I apprehend little if any objection to this being done, to make way for a new edifice worthy of the city.

The extreme dimensions of the Cathedral Church, so designed, would be 244 feet by 176 feet. The diameter of the intersecting space, under the dome, is 76 feet; octagonal on plan from the floor to the pendentives of the dome, and circular above them.

The four arms of the cross, viz.:—Choir, nave, and transepts are internally of similar dimensions in height and width, to present a unity of composition. The nave and choir, each terminates in a semicircular apsis, but they are dissimilar in design, the choir having detached columns, uniform with others, on the interior. The apsidal termination of the nave has no detached columns, but is reserved for mural mortuary

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January, 1875

EDWD A. HEFFER, Archt et Delt

DESIGN FOR THE PROPOSED

CATHEDRAL OF S. PETER,

LIVERPOOL

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tablets. On the North and South sides of the nave are coves or recesses, intended to receive statuary, it being proposed to dedicate this portion of the Cathedral to the memory of a few of Liverpool's worthiest sons.

The choir is raised four steps above the floor of the nave; further East, four more steps lead to the communion rail and altar. The latter is raised upon three additional steps, giving the requisite dignity to the most important feature of the edifice.

The stalls are arranged on both sides of the choir, within a recessed arcade, to throw them into relief. The organ is placed within a transept to the North; the vestries occupying a corresponding position on the South side.

The transepts afford the chief entrance to the interior of the cathedral. They are designed to be very imposing features. Four towers, each rising to a height of 106 feet, are intended to group with the dome or central feature. They contain offices and staircases, leading to open galleries, supported on columns, and higher still to the roof. The towers are designed to be somewhat similar in character to those at the West front of St. Paul's, London.

The construction of the dome would be chiefly of wrought-iron ribs, resting upon a continuous bed-plate, and braced together at intervals. The lantern to be constructed in a like manner, *i.e.*, the framing to be wrought-iron, cast-iron being used for some of the ornate portions. Between the inner and outer shell of the dome, stairs are provided to give access to the summit of the Cathedral. Not desiring to build up the dome to an unnecessary height, chiefly on account of the great expense that would be incurred, I have adopted an unusual method of lighting up the interior of this part.

For the reason named, I have omitted the introduction of the tambour, which, in the chief examples of a like kind, are penetrated by window lights; and I have thought fit, instead,

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to place the windows on and through the dome at its base. Between those sixteen windows, coupled columns are placed inside, wholly detached from the wall; they stand upon a projecting stylobate, that is continued round the entire circumference of the inner dome, forming a "whispering gallery." This gallery is protected by ornamental ironwork, resting on cantilevers. The exterior of the dome would be covered with lead, having bold vertical roll mouldings, and cast-lead ornamentation in panels ranging between the windows.

Perhaps I have presented you with a sufficiently lengthy account of my scheme without going any further—aided, as it is, by the plans, elevations, sections, and interior and exterior perspective views. I will, therefore, close my remarks with a schedule of the chief dimensions, and estimate of the cost of fully carrying out and completing the edifice as I have designed it. Before doing so, I desire to state that I have selected a style for the elevations that I believe to be the best suited to the purpose in every way, and, although at the present moment it finds little favour in England, I am bold enough to say, that what is generally known as Classic architecture, or Italian or French renaissance (call it what you may,) *if care be taken to embody noble outlines with pure detail*, is decidedly better suited to site and circumstance than the Gothic at present in vogue. I will go further, and say, that should the building of the Cathedral be postponed for a few more years, it is extremely doubtful if Gothic architecture would be adopted in preference to one based on the Classic or Trabeated style.

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Measurements of the proposed Cathedral of St. Peter, Liverpool.

Length from E. to W. (outside)	244	feet.
Do. N. to S. do.	176	„
Width of dome (outside)	94	„
Do. (inside)	76	„
Width of transepts across towers (outside)	62	„
Length of nave (inside)	74	„
Do. choir do.	74	„
Height of nave, choir, and transepts (inside)	68	„
Width of do. do. do.	34	„
Height from floor to whispering gallery	71	„
Do. do. to eye of dome	145	„
Do. do. to floor of gallery, round lantern	176	„
Total height from street level to summit of ball and cross	221	„
The twenty-eight marble columns that support the vaulting of nave, choir, and transepts, 22 feet in length, 2 feet 6 inches diameter.		

Estimate of Cost.

Foundations	£12,500	0	0
Main walls, faced with Portland stone	52,000	0	0
Construction of and covering the dome	7,500	0	0
Lantern, ball and cross	2,200	0	0
Marble columns and pavement, inside	9,500	0	0
Oak stalls	1,200	0	0
Throne, pulpit, lectern and font	1,850	0	0
Altar table and candelabra	500	0	0
Statuary	5,800	0	0
Stained and painted glass	11,500	0	0
Balustrade and entrance steps	5,000	0	0
Heating, lighting, and sundries	8,000	0	0
Total	£117,550	0	0

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NOTE.

[The idea of a Cathedral is naturally associated with a town which is, or is likely to be, the seat of a Bishop; but it should not be forgotten that cathedrals were the mother churches of dioceses in the olden time, when the circumstances of parishes were very different from those of our time. An old cathedral, therefore, or even a parish church, built one or two centuries before the Reformation, had a much larger purpose to serve than either has at the present time; and according to our modern ecclesiastical ideas and arrangements, however large and costly the erection, it would probably not serve for more than a thousand worshippers. It is true that we have churches and "tabernacles," whose ordinary congregation is much greater than this, owing to temporary circumstances usually connected with the minister; but a cathedral is one of the last places to which we should look for a large congregation, unless under very special circumstances.

Liverpool is certainly not celebrated for its ecclesiastical architecture; but we have churches enough, and to spare, such as they are; and the steady diminution of population in the Parish of Liverpool will enable us, in the course of a few years, to dispense with several others. Why could not one of these be separated from parochial use, by having its nominal district attached to some neighbouring church, from which also the population has retired? Thus, the whole of the parishioners who are not connected with some of the district churches in Liverpool could worship in St. Nicholas's; leaving St. Peter's free, as a Pro-Cathedral, if such were thought desirable. Or, since nearly the whole of the district was unwisely cut away from St. Philip's, to be added to the new and obscure church of St. Columba, why could not the population of St. Luke's be given to St. Philip's, the former becoming the Pro-Cathedral for the Diocese of Liverpool? Report says that it cost in all more than £80,000, so that the Borough of Liverpool would not be offering to the Diocese that which cost it nothing. At the present price of labour and materials, it is doubtful whether its equal could be had for £120,000; but in any case such an erection would seem a wanton expenditure of money, when we know that in a few years we shall have half-a-dozen churches for sale and removal, in the lower and central parts of the town. Yet if it be regarded as necessary, or even desirable, to expend a large sum mainly for the glorification of the citizens of Liverpool, those who take the trouble, and go to the expense of endowing the new Bishopric, may fairly trust to the next generation to provide such a building. In the Church of England it is not unusual for one generation to make provision for all succeeding ones; but in a case of this kind, the large expenditure might fairly be distributed; the most pressing matters taking precedence in time.

These remarks, though suggested by the subject of the paper are independent of it; and they do not in any respect affect its importance, or the professional ability shown in Mr. Heffer's design.—H.]

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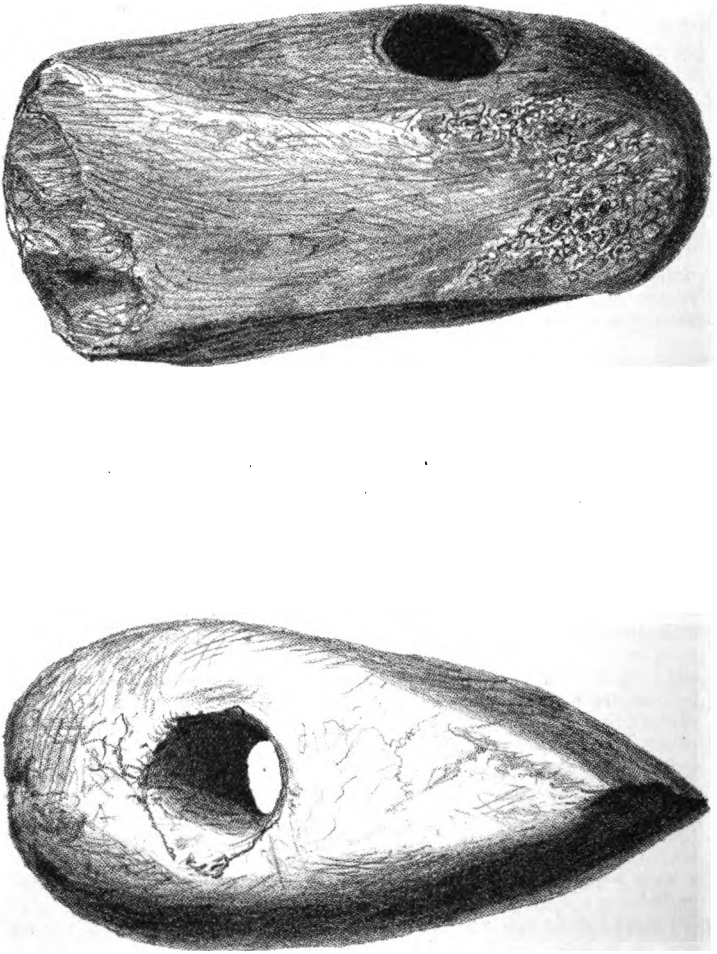

½ SIZE.

J.E.WORRALL, LITH.

STONE MALLEUS, LISCARD.

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ARCHÆOLOGY IN THE MERSEY DISTRICT, AND LIVERPOOL NOTABILIA IN 1874.

By Henry Ecroyd Smith.

[READ 18TH MARCH, 1875.]

Ancient Mining Implements at Liscard. (*Vide Plate I.*)

TOWARDS the end of January, some clay-cutters were at work in a field belonging to Mr. Ridalgh, and lying to the southward of Rake Lane, Liscard, when one of them encountered a stone, which he simply noticed as such at the time; and it was not until returning to the place on the following morning, that it was seen to possess a very unnatural orifice and shape. Fortunately, it had chanced to remain uncovered on the heap of clay and was partially cleansed by a downfall of rain during the night. Evidently an old tool, manufactured ere iron had superseded stone, it was shown by the finders to their neighbours in Liscard, one of whom, James Corkhill, a plasterer, purchased it as a great curiosity, which must have been made before the flood, or it could never have gained such a position in the virgin-clay!

The implement may be best termed a *Poleaxe*, seeing that it admirably combines the uses of axe, adze, and hammer-head or mall. By measurement, it now is 7 inches long, by 3 inches in width at the wider or axe edge, and 2¼ inches at the obtuse or mall head, which is so slightly flattened as to appear nearly hemispherical. The orifice, at a first glance, would seem to be cylindrical, but proves to be slightly splayed at either mouth, giving here a diameter of 1½ inches, whilst

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internally it is 1¼ inches. The present weight of the object is 3½ pounds, but the sharpened end has evidently seen considerable service, and adding losses from wear, fracture, and friction, one or two ounces may complement the original ponderosity. The exact place of its out-turn was a central part of the field named, lying about midway between Clifton Hall and the north end of Liscard village. Its depth below the surface of the ground, was 4½ feet, and in the solid and *apparently untouched red marl*, 2 feet.

Owing to absence from home, through illness, we were unable to learn and examine the site, but the Rev. James North, of New Brighton, became greatly interested in the occurrence of so weighty a tool in this alluvial deposit, and on first visiting the place, detected in the undisturbed clay an unusual boulder, lying about a dozen feet from the position of the poleaxe, and a single foot nearer the surface. The upper portion of our pure boulder-clay rarely contains either boulders or smaller stones; and justly regarding the presence of this as suspicious, and as an object which might possibly prove useful in determining the age of the neighbouring poleaxe's deposition, it was secured by Mr. North. We at once recognised this boulder as identical in form and quality of stone (whinstone) with several examples of hand-malls sent us from the ancient copper-ore workings in the Great Orme's Head, where their recurrence, we were assured, has by no means been unfrequent. Like these it has been carefully selected from the neighbouring sea-beach, and probably used without the intervention of any shaft or handle, in striking the strong chisels of stone or bronze, in mining operations; the contused condition of the smaller end evidencing use by striking. Had the poleaxe occurred *alone*, opinions might have been divided as to its main use, for it would prove very applicable to the chase as also in savage warfare; nevertheless, we are best satisfied with the appropriation made.

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The question of *date of fabrication* remains to be considered. From its excellent but simple contour, and the mouths of its perforated orifice being so remarkably slightly splayed, (for a *genuinely ancient* object,) we are inclined to refer its production to a period somewhat anterior to Rome's first acquaintance with Britain,—that era which, for want of a better designation, has recently been termed *late Celtic.* Those well acquainted with iron implements, declare this tool to have been sharpened at the thin edge, during its later use at least, by *iron,* a fact confirming our opinion, especially when taken in connexion with the contiguity of the mining boulder-mall. Such strong articles would naturally continue in use in many out-of-the-way localities, long subsequently to the general introduction of iron implements by the Romans in the second century. We cannot attach much consequence to the depth at which these objects were found, feeling confident that, unless some extraneous substance had, purposely or by accident, been introduced, a hundredweight of the clay might have been removed and firmly replaced over a deposit, say of a thousand years ago, without any perceptible trace now remaining to attest the introduction. In many soils the experienced delver would detect intrusion upon a virgin stratum, but we strongly doubt it in such a case of intentional concealment. It is understood that these objects of great interest, and great *rarity,* in our neighbourhood, are likely to find a fitting resting-place in the Free Public Museum of Liverpool.

To shew how deeply embedded in the ground some ancient tools have been found to lie, we subjoin an instance recorded by Baines, in his History of Lancashire,* but which occurring only as a foot note, has been generally overlooked; and all the more willingly, as the deposit took place in part of our own district.

* Vol. III., p. 648.

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" On the 24th of July, 1822, a Whetstone, *encased in wood* " in a state of decay, was found by two colliers, about 30 " *yards below the surface,* whilst they were sinking a coal-pit " two miles to the North of Newton-in-the-Willows. The " strata above it were a foot of brown soil, four feet red clay, " five feet red book-leaf marl, seventy-four feet toad-black " marl, and six feet grey quicksand, in which the Whetstone " was found, being part of a large bed of sand, 17 yards deep. " All the gravel in the quicksand was mixed with round " pieces of *coal,* and both the marl above the Whetstone, and " the gravel below it, *contained oyster and other sea shells.* " No other coal-pit had been sunk within 100 yards of this " place, nor is any stone of this kind found in the neigh- " bourhood, and the probability is, that the Whetstone has " remained in the quicksand as long as the sea shells, which " were found above and below it. This relic of other times " is in the possession of the Rev. Peter Leigh, Incumbent of " the Parochial Chapel of Newton, to whom we are indebted " for the communication of these interesting facts. Upwards " of a century before, a Whetstone was discovered in a morass, " some distance from Martin Mere, and with it an instrument " of mixed metal, resembling in form the Roman *Securis,* or " Sacrificing Axe." The Rev. Canon Greenwell has found several large and ancient Whetstones in East Yorkshire Tumuli, and an example from the same district will be found in the Mayer Collection.

Anglo Saxon and Mediæval Sculptures at Neston.

One of our best English Antiquaries asserts, that scarcely a single Mediæval Church in this country undergoes the process of restoration without some traces of an *earlier*—i.e., *Anglo-Saxon* — foundation being discovered. Our recent local experiences confirm the dictum; instance Grappenhall, Roby and West Kirby, not to mention the long-acknowledged

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Saxon Font of Kirby, near Simonswood. We have now to add *Neston* to the list, not forgetting that Mr. Mayer, in his well-illustrated paper in Vol. VI of our *Transactions*, furnishes us with abundant proof of Saxon sculpture still existing in the old church at Shotwick. It seems probable, indeed, that the whole range of village churches, skirting the shore of Wirral, from Wallasey and Bidstone round to Chester, has been based upon sites selected at a very early period for those of christian temples.

At Neston, the parish church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen, is, with the exception of the tower, in process of re-construction, under the able supervision of Mr James F. Doyle, the Architect, of Harrington-street, in this town. The excavations made, brought to light a number of sculptured fragments; we greatly regret their imperfect state, but they are, one and all, curious and interesting. Commencing with the earlier pieces we find—

A.—Portion of the *shaft of a cross*, three feet ten by one and a half feet wide, bearing a large interlaced knot, coarsely graven upon a block of hard stone, of light colour, thus offering a contrast to its fellows, which are of the local sandstone. The border is plainly corded, like the interesting example found at West Kirby.*

B 1.—A second portion of the *shaft of a cross*, but of finer work—1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. Upon one side appears a quaint female saint (?) holding in the uplifted right hand a cup or chalice, whilst the left one, dependent, grasps a forceps, or other two-pronged instrument. *Reverse*—interlaced work in *double cord*, and in excellent relief, being apparently as sharp as when freshly tooled. The lateral loops of this knot are more angular than usual for its class of work. Border, a rectangular *fret*, copied from Roman work.

* Transactions N.S. XI, p. 22, Plate I.

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B 2.—*Top* of the *shaft* of a *cross*, with portion (or lower *arc*) of its circular *head*, eight inches high. It is carved with a group of two figures, a couple of boys wrestling, as it seems to us. The border here is corded on the right and left, but the arc, or curved side above, bears the *oblong fret;* a pretty border on Greek and Roman pavements, and a simple variety of the Greek *meandros*, which, very remarkably, is always accompanied by *Runes*, in the Isle of Man; and it may be useful to give the instances, which, possibly, might be supplemented by others with which we are unacquainted. Runes occur in this connection upon a cross at the church gates, Kirk Andreas; on a fragment built into the wall of Kirk Michael churchyard; on a cross in Ballaugh churchyard; and on the upper part of another preserved in the garden of the vicarage at Jurby.* We must not forget that this pattern had previously occurred, though in a rude variety in this neighbourhood, being the chief border ornament of the head of a cross found on Hilbre proper, about 1853, and now in the collection of our President, the Rev. Canon Hume. So far as our enquiries have extended, this pattern is of but rare occurrence in Ireland, as also in the North of England, and appears to be wholly absent from the early ecclesiastical sculptured stones of Scotland. These facts, if we may assume them as such, bespeak a close connexion between Mona and this opposite portion of the English coast in early christian times, and before the purer christianity of Ireland, Mona and the North Western Isles, had been overborne and corrupted by the vicious and enslaving ambition of Papal Rome.

As already stated, we have been unable to find this

* Nos. 2, 6, 9, and 35, of a handy sheet of Isle of Man crosses, &c., published by George A. Dean, Lithographer, Duke-street, Douglas.

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pattern dissociated from Runes elsewhere, and yet no characters of any kind have been hitherto discovered on the sculptured remains at Neston, whilst at West Kirby the search proved equally fruitless. We are driven to conclude that our predecessors in this district were copyists when Runes had already become an obsolete mode of inscription; or if these, our local examples, were really contemporary with Runic sculptures in the Isle of Man, that such characters were either unpopular or not understood here; or, what seems most likely, that they were too *trouble-giving* to repeat. The fact, however, remains, that with analogous designs we can claim no *Runic* writing upon our early sculptures, except, perhaps, the carved stone found many years ago by the old sexton—Coventry by name, and lately deceased—who, as we have repeatedly heard from his lips, "wheeled it into the Rector's garden" shortly after discovery. He disclaimed any further knowledge of this noticeable stone, which he described as possessing "*great scrawming* letters which nobbudy could read;" but as he invariably "made himself scarce," after the subject was mooted, the enquirer never failed to consider that something remained *un*told. It is desirable to place this story on our record, seeing that if the Runes which it is presumed to possess had been identified by any qualified individual, he would have been accorded the praise of making known the only Runic writing hitherto discovered within the limits of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia. When making what enquiries lay in our power in this connexion, information reached us of an ancient sepulchral stone, which the late Mrs. Byrth (widow of the Rector who had the Runic one wheeled into his garden,) had carried off to New Brighton and *kept in her cellar*. This lady, who had certainly appropriated a certain tombstone in a most "irregular"

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manner, had lately, as we learnt, offered it to the then Rector, Mr. Haggitt, and on his refusing to have anything to do with the business, she sent the stone to the churchyard, not, however, before it had been broken and spoilt by some careless workmen whilst still in the cellar, and it now lies near the old church tower (lately converted into a mortuary chapel,) in a sadly dilapidated condition. This monument is of about the middle of the sixteenth century; its decoration is of a highly floral and ornate character, and an inscription in Gothic capitals, and ending in "ABSOLVTIO," is not only carried down the shaft of a central cross in high relief, but into the left side of the *calvary*. The Anglo-Saxon stone, we fear, is irrecoverably lost. Returning from this digression we complete our description of the Neston stone, by noting that the *reverse* side displays an angel, full-faced and standing, but very strangely proportioned (the feet seeming attached to the waist or hips,) and still more "squab" than a similar figure sculptured upon the base of the Leeds cross, or than several of analogous angels on the head of a very interesting cross at Eyam-in-the-Peak, the shaft of which bears a beautiful scrollwork and floral design, evidently copied from some Roman British Mosaic pavement, a source whence a large proportion of A.S. cross-ornament sprang. The last-named has lately been re-engraved on stone, for illustration of Mr. Alfred Rimmer's dissertation on the "Ancient Stone Crosses of England," lately contributed to the *Art Journal*. It follows a notice,* likewise illustrated, of the writer's description of the West Kirby sculptured remains.† The borders here are corded, *including* that of the arc of the inner circle of the head. The *edge* in this case is likewise graven, bearing an elongated chain pattern, of rare

* No. CLIV., New Series, p. 293. † Transactions N.S. XI.

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occurrence; yet we notice it, also, as a border on the left side of the *Kirk Andreas* cross, already referred to.

B 3.—Portion of the limb of a cross, having within its triangular compartment a trifoliate knot, the exact counterpart of *each* of the four limbs of a cross at *Douglas*. The border is corded. *Reverse*, similar.

From the coarseness of its workmanship, with the lighter colour and harder grain of its stone, A would appear to be the sole representative of a cross. B 1, 2, 3—of much better execution, and displaying designs corresponding to those depicted in the illuminated MS. works of the ninth century, are, nevertheless, formed from the local red sandstone, and are probably portions of but one large cross, despite an apparent discrepancy in the varied pattern of the arc of No. 2, as it may have had a corresponding *vis à vis;* but the excavations being completed we may never recover the missing portions of this once fine cross. Sculptured monuments, such as this, were, before the conquest, so common, as to be held in but slight veneration, and when the fabric of a church was rebuilt, they would appear, not unfrequently, to have been utilized as foundation stones, or as *filling* between walls. With palpable proof of such precedents, we need not wonder at the ruthless barbarism of succeeding ages, and the unconscionably bad taste displayed by "restorers" as at West Kirby, in the same district of Wirral. Dean Howson reports, that during the recent restoration of Chester Cathedral, an important angle of the superstructure was found *based upon a number of beautifully-carved Anglo-Saxon crosses, laid regularly side by side*, and in all probability coolly abstracted from the adjoining burial ground of St. Werburgh's Monastery! Owing to their important position only one was raised.

C.—*Tombstone*, 2 feet long by 13 inches broad; head with a plain cross rudely cut on a circular recess; border corded. *Reverse*, similar. Date, 10—12 century. It

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closely resembles a small one at *Braddon*, and another at Maughold of superior execution.

D.—*Ditto.*—Length, 6 feet 4 inches; width at head, 16 inches; at foot, 21 to 22 inches. It bears in high relief a finely-chiselled floreate cross, the three upper limbs of which terminate in fleur de-lys, whilst the lower one narrows downward for insertion within the open mouth of a lion's head, from which, on either hand, commences a beautiful border of scrollwork and roses, which is carried round the whole frontal edge of the stone. From the centre of the cross's head depends a hand, inclining to the left, and supporting the top of a scroll or band, which, falling to the foot of the shaft is there carried behind it, and up the opposite side. Through its whole length of 6¾ feet this band has been ornamented with bosses, 2 inches wide, of pale green *glass*, set in *lead*, and a few inches apart. Enamel has been found ornamenting sculpture, but we cannot recal any other instance of the use of glass on Mediæval sepulchral monuments.

Of the few *Coins* and *Tokens* noticed during the excavations here, the following are alone deserving of notice:—

Two "Nuremburg Tokens" in brass, struck by or for Hanns Krauwinckel,* 16—17 century.

* In our last Annual we chronicled similar pieces, found upon Hilbre Island and at Huyton Church, giving some description of this peculiar class of counters or jettons, to which we now append some interesting remarks communicated to *The Reliquary*, (Vol. IX., p. 125,) by the late Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork:—

"When this system of keeping, or rather of casting up, accounts commenced "in England, or when it ceased, I am quite ignorant. Many years ago, for a few "minutes only, I saw in the library of a friend 'Record's Arithmetic,' printed "*circa* 1550, in which the whole system was explained or taught and illustrated "by engravings. A vestige of this system existed with us in the early part of "this century at the card table, where, with four counters, players recorded "their winnings at *whist*, from 1 to 9, 10 being game." Mr. Sainthill then records several German jettons like ours, shewing that the inscriptions are perfectly sensible, being contractions of German or Dutch words, as the case might be. For instance, one of this very "Hanns Krav Winckel in Nur"-(emburg,) has upon the reverse a legend, "*Fleisige, Rechnung, Maght, Richt-*"*heit*," i.e., *industrious (or careful) reckoning makes correctness.* Another bears "*Gotes, Reic, Bleibt, Ewick.*" The kingdom of God remains for ever.

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A Scotch *Twenty-penny Piece*, or Quarter Noble of James I. of England.

Ob. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. The king's bust, with flowing hair extending to the edge, XX behind.

Rev. IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT. A Scotch Thistle crowned.

The average weight of similar pieces, a considerable number of which were examined by the late John Lindsay of Cork, he found to be 13 grains; our sample being chipped in two places has only 9 grains. As a quarter of the Scotch noble, a perfect piece in good condition, should, of course, weigh 15 grains.

Hitherto no sketches or photographs have been taken of the sculptured relics of the earlier church at Neston, but we have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Doyle has courteously promised careful drawings of all the carved portions.

Products of the Sea Beach of Cheshire.

Being pressed for time, we have secured, on this occasion, the services of Mr. Potter for particulars of the historic relics noticed upon the shore during the past year, when ill health kept us in distant localities. The objects found in recent years are, with few exceptions, accretions to his now valuable and considerable collection, and it is a source of great satisfaction to the writer, upon leaving, probably for a lengthened period, the neighbourhood of this very remarkable (and still in some respects mysterious) locality, and whilst compiling his, possibly final, annual report of its historic out-crop, that the future harvest, whether rich or poor, will continue to be as thoroughly looked after as by the older hand of past years.

During the year, a deposit of human remains was discovered in the isolated "Little Eye," (locally pronounced *ee*,) the least of the Hilbre group, a spot of great exposure to the elements, and yet the blustering western and north-western

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winds had hitherto failed to uncover what appears to have been a very early interment, seeing that the remains had been carefully deposited in a hollow of the native *Keuper* sandstone rock, and piled over with stones and boulders from the contiguous beach. In all probability the interment had occurred when this sea-wasted islet formed part of a promontory, extending some miles beyond the main, like Spurn Point, upon the opposite side of Britain; but unlike the Yorkshire promontory, artificial aid has come too late to arrest its complete severance, (save at low water,) from the main. As at Hilbre, the tidal action of the sea has been wearing away the coast of Holderness for unnumbered centuries, and even during the last three or four of these, the sites of several towns and villages have been wholly swept into the German ocean. But for a large and strong embankment, the insulation of Spurn's sandy neck would have been long since effected.

Roman-British.

BRONZE. *Pin of a fibula*, with portion of its wire spring.

Pins for fastening the dress (3), with semi-globular and solid heads; two of these are three inches long, the other two inches.

Bell-shaped object, but possibly the extinguisher of a small lamp: its form is hexagonal; height 1½ inches.

SILVER.

Denarius of Constantinus Magnus. Head of the Emperor VRBS. ROMA. *Rev.* The Wolf and Twins, a rod or wand between and a star above each.

Anglo-Saxon or Early Irish.

Dress or Hair Pin, of bronze, the top adapted for a pendant, and possibly reversible, head, like several engraved by Dr. Hume in Ancient Meols.*

Two "third-brass" coins, both illegible.

* Plate V. and p. 75.

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Æthelred II. Penny. A fragment; the centre only; bust to the right; no sceptre. *Rev.* Hand of Providence, on either side the letters A and W, for Alpha and Omega. (Second occurrence of this type on Meols beach.)

Cnvt. A divided penny—half. Bust with sceptre to right. *Rev.* OD ON LEI (Leicester); a voided cross and square with pellets at each corner. (Meols beach.)

Mediæval.

SILVER.

Wm. I or II. A divided penny—half. Bust full faced, a star on each side, EX AN. *Rev.* A cross on a square and pellets. (Meols beach.)

Henry II. Penny. Full face and sceptre, HENRICUS REX. *Rev.* A small double cross, with a small cross botoné in each angle, AN—AVD ON CA (Canterbury.) (Meols beach.)

Henry III. A divided penny—half. Full face, no sceptre. REX, and the numerals III. *Rev.* A long cross to outer circle, three pellets in the angles, ON. (Meols beach.)

Henry III. A divided penny—half. Full face with sceptre, the numerals III. *Rev.* Long cross, VND. (London.) (Meols beach.)

Henry III. A divided penny—quarter. The half still being folded for the purpose of division. (Meols beach.)

Henry III. Penny. Full face and sceptre, HENRICVS REX. *Rev.* Long cross, three pellets in each angle, NICOLE ON CANT. (Canterbury.) (Meols beach.)

Edward I or II. Penny. Full face. EDWARD R. ANGL. DNS. HYB. *Rev.* Cross and pellets. VILL. SCI EDMVNDI. (St. Edmundsbury.) (Meols beach.)

Edward II. Penny. Much defaced. EDWAR. AN.

Stuart. James II. A shilling, gun money. Head to left, JACOBVS II DEI GRATIA. *Rev.* MAG RE FRA, ET HIB REX. Crown and sceptres in saltire. Oct. 1689. (Found in a garden near the Meols station, Hoylake railway.)

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Recent finds.

Roman. Third brass, illegible.

Henry III. Divided penny—quarter. NIC, probably for Nicolo.

Charles II. Farthing, 1673 or 5.

LATTEN. *Cross*, for personal wear, of plain form (*Humettée* or couped St. George's cross,) with ring atop for suspension. The shaft and limbs on the front are covered with cusps, bearing traces of their original setting with coloured enamel, and in four cases the cement remains. Size $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Brooch, circular, one inch diameter, and rudely ornamented with incised line work; pin wanting.

Ditto, with lozenge ornament; pin wanting.

Pin for the dress, two inches long, with bifurcated head, though— as is usual in mediæval pins, needles, and other small articles made of thin sheathing metal—it is as small in the shaft and as sharply pointed as any needle of equal length now used.

Clapper of a bell, gilt; it has evidently been suspended by leather to the top of the bell, as a portion still remains in the bifurcated top or slot.

Appendages or furniture of leathern *Belts* and *Straps*, viz., buckles, hasps, tags, studs, and other ornaments, to the number of thirty-seven.

Miscellaneous objects and fragments, numbering twenty-eight.

PEWTER OR LEAD. *Necklet* or *Coronal.* This elegant ornament, described at length in our last year's report as occurring in 1873, and which was found in detached portions, has now been rendered nearly complete by the recovery of two additional links and a pendant. We have great pleasure in referring to the engraving (plate II.,) for an excellent delineation, in actual size, of this unique ornament, worn by a lady of the latter half of the fourteenth or the earlier part of the fifteenth century.

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S.W. SMITH, DEL. J.E.WORRALL, LITH.

NECKLET OF PEWTER, CHESHIRE SHORE.

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Brooch or *Boss*, of annular form, 1¼in. diameter, and ornamented with pellets. As no trace of any furniture appears, our second appellation is probably the more correct one.

Ornamented *Studs*, six, various.

Buckles, Hasps, Tags, &c., eleven.

Net Sinkers in lead, four.

Miscellaneous objects and fragments, nine.

IRON. *Knife Blades*, of Norman, if not still earlier manufacture, being long and narrow—the hefts are wanting, the wood having become decomposed. Six in number.

Ditto. Five still retain their apparently well-finished hefts of bone or wood.

Arrow-head, one.

Fish-hooks, of ordinary types, four.

GLASS. *Beads* of small size.

WOOD. *Digging-fork*, 3 feet long.

Mr. Potter considers this year to have been decidedly the least productive of any within his remembrance, although the tidal ranges both on the primeval (wood) beds and the mediæval stratum have been fully up to, if not beyond, the average, through high gales concurring with spring tides. These again have brought down such a quantity of sand that little chance occurred of detecting small objects.

Singular Equine Interment on Holt Hill, Tranmere.

We are indebted to Mr. W. Lownsborough, surveyor, of Tranmere, for the subjoined notice.

A Mr. Getley lately purchased a piece of land, on the top of Holt Hill, and nearly opposite the Nunnery, from the trustees of W. W. Perry, Esq. This plot, about twenty years ago, was an unenclosed common, with furze bushes growing upon it, and had never been disturbed within the memory of man. However, in digging the foundations of some houses, the workmen came upon three large slabs of stone, about two

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feet below the surface; these formed the covering of a grave, *carefully hewn in the solid rock*, about 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 3 feet deep, and which was found to contain the bones of a *horse*, accompanied by a quantity of dry material like tinder. Upon searching among the last, a copper coin was found, almost defaced by wear and rust, but which proves to be a halfpenny of William and Mary. There was likewise disclosed the handle of a sword, the heft of which is of bone, carved in a reticulated manner, whilst the strig and rivets are of iron.

I think that I have somewhere read, that William III, on his journey to or from Ireland, stayed at the Old Hall, Tranmere,* and halted on this hill; if so, I think it very probable that the steed must have been a favourite of one of his troopers, and died either from the effect of recent wounds in Ireland, or sudden illness after crossing the channel—possibly a combination of both. The deposition of the coin is, to my mind, an excellent mode of handing down the date of the animal's death to future generations.

LIVERPOOL NOTABILIA.

In November of this year, Messrs. Vandyke and Brown, the well-known artist-photographers, issued their Prospectus of a proposed work to be entitled *Herdman's Pictorial Relics of Ancient Liverpool*, compiled from original information and authentic sources, by Richard Brown, who, by the by, assures us that he possesses no less than a couple of hundred sketches of more or less topographical interest. A large proportion of the best of these have been laboriously worked up (singly or by two or three in conjunction) into very superior drawings, of good size, by that patriarchal illustrator of old Liverpool, William Gawin Herdman. These drawings, (to

* Described and Illustrated by Mr. Joseph Mayer, *Trans.* iii, p. 107.

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be reproduced for the work by the autotype process,) suitably mounted and handsomely framed, were exhibited for a couple of months in Old Post Office Place, and although this, one of the most interesting exhibitions ever produced in our midst, was as usual but very partially visited by the great mammon-hunting community of this locality, yet many availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing and comparing the old aspects of various parts of the town and its public buildings with those of to-day. The writer was tempted, upon his earliest visit, to take a few sketches and woodcuts from his small portfolio of Liverpool views, &c., to compare with Mr. Herdman's reproductions; but in several instances was surprised to find that he held in his hand an earlier and more picturesque sketch or woodcut, as the case might be. It may be worth while to note these for future reference; and we commence with a little book, in very humble dress, but containing a series of *proofs before letters*, and (with one exception) on India paper, from wood blocks, and which probably belonged to the engraver himself, seeing the first, (answering for a book-plate,) gives us the name and address of William J. Roberts, who also carried on the business of cabinet maker and upholsterer, at No. 20, Torbock Street, Liverpool.* He has signed several of the succeeding cuts with his name or initials. Unfortunately, we possess no biographical notices of local artists. A carefully compiled work on this subject is a great desideratum; and although Mr. Mayer possesses abundant materials for such a production, they form a portion of a vast accumulation for the future illustration of *British* artists and their works, which may never see the light in our day. In default of this, a carefully compiled brochure on the artists of old Liverpool would prove most useful at the present juncture.

* Afterwards of Berry Street, an early member of our Society, and the contributor to its transactions of several papers of local interest.

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Returning to Mr. Roberts's little specimen book, we find the first page occupied by the book or business plate already referred to, with the owner and engraver's name, occupation, and address, as graven on a white marble tablet, let into the front of a large and square tomb of black marble, with ornamental apex and borders. Beneath is the cut of a large seal of King Stephen, when only Duke of Normandy.

Page 2 contains one cut only, the "Observatory, formerly "stood near the Mount, L'pool (see Enfield's Hist. of L'pool, "fol. 61)" This cut, which has neither been reproduced nor used by Gregson in his *Fragments*, or by poor Troughton in that well-illustrated *History* which ruined him, is signed "M. Gregson, Esq., del."—"W. I. Roberts, sculp." The building was completed about 1792, being the second erection of the kind in the town. The earlier one was situated upon ground now occupied by the Philharmonic Hall, then the highest part of Hope Street. It was planned and erected by William Everard, the architect and mathematician,—the first curator of the books which formed the nucleus of the Liverpool Library, and which he originally kept at his residence in St. Paul's Square and afterwards in John Street, 1758—70.* This view was altogether unrepresented in Post Office Place, but Mr. Herdman tells us that a copy is to be found in Mr. Binns's invaluable collection, vol. ix.

Page 3 presents us with the "Fire Beacon, Everton," which, originally erected as early as about 1220, temp. Henry II, was blown down in a storm in 1803,† having probably been intermediately rebuilt (not earlier than 16th century) of local sandstone. This is a nearer and more picturesque view than that worked up in drawing No. 78. No artist's name is attached in print, neither does it appear either in Gregson or Troughton; however, "John Drinkwater, Esq., del." has been appended by the same hand which has supplied the

* *Transactions*, vol. x (N.S.), 1869-70. † Troughton, p. 49.

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various titles given to the cuts, and which we show within inverted commas.

Page 4. *The Tower of Liverpool*, as it still appeared shortly previous to demolition, the MS. title being—"Tower, "Water Street, as it now stands, August, 1819." This portion was, we believe, the last to remain standing, as it was probably the latest erected and in best repair. Upon the removal of its foundations between 1819 and 1821, one of the bulbous bottles of olive-coloured glass of the 16th century was discovered, bearing on its neck a medallion in relief with the badge of the Stanley family, "the Eagle and Child" This interesting relic is in the possession of Miss Ellison, of Litherland, a descendant of the ancient local family of Seacombe. The cut, signed "W. I. R." represents the very plainest portion of this prison, as it had become, the rough pavement-boulders completely surrounding the base; but above, to the left, towers the fine new steeple of St. Nicholas's Church. This view does not appear in either Gregson or Troughton.

Page 5. *Cloisters of Birkenhead Priory;* but called "Part of the Stables of Birkenhead Priory, Cheshire," whilst under the cut, which is signed "G. N." (no doubt George Nicholson, a local artist, but we believe unknown as a wood engraver), appears "Chubbard *del.* in the possession of "M. Gregson, Esq." The cut, however, has neither been published by Ormerod, Gregson, nor Troughton: it is the only one of the lot printed not on India paper but on a page of the book. Whether the original was a painting or sketch by Chubbard the painter we are not aware.

Page 6. "*Melling Chapel*, Lancashire." This cut appears in Gregson's Fragments, and is described chap. xx, p. 221. It is signed, though in a barely legible manner, "W. I. "Roberts, sculp."

Page 7. "*Prince Rupert's Head Quarters*, Everton,"

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evidently taken from a sketch made between 1780 and 1800. It is the best, most picturesque, and most reliable view we have ever seen of this historic cottage, and is certainly older than the better known one published by Troughton in his History. The building remains surrounded by the native sandstone rock upon which it was built, and the old windows are intact. To the right an old garden door of wood appears, which in other views is replaced by a common gate. No artist's name appears to this interesting cut, which seems to have been unknown to either Gregson or Troughton, as we were the first to notice and to publish it, though without any encourgement or appreciation of the view by the Liverpool public. It is not used in Mr. Herdman's drawing of Everton Brow and Rupert Lane (No. 81), but an interesting view of the interior, taken by this gentleman shortly before the demolition of the tenement, is numbersd 83 in the catalogue.

Page 8. With the exception of the MS. title, "The Ruins "of Burscough Priory, near Ormskirk, Lancashire," this page is blank, the cut (only secured by its extreme corners) having disappeared.

Page 9 contains two cuts. That to the left presents us with the "Entrance to the Stone Quarry, St. James's, Liverpool," a view of the approach to the present cemetery, not published either by Gregson or Troughton. It is signed W. I. Roberts. Secondly we find "The initial F., pendant to the foundation "charter of Furness Abbey, Lanc., in the Duchy Record "Office, M.G., Esq." This initial, of large size, is elaborately ornamented with foliage and quatrefoils, whilst suspended atop is the shield of arms of the celebrated Cistercian abbey. The cut is utilised repeatedly by Mr. Gregson in his *Fragments*, but is not signed by the engraver.

We have now exhausted the contents of this little book of proofs, but not all the local interest attaching to it. Deposited for a few minutes upon a chair in the saloon, it

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attracted the notice of two visitors, who upon our approach were closely examining the pages, and claimed the whole of the MS. titles, &c., as the caligraphy of a late venerable maiden aunt of theirs, Miss Ellison of Litherland, and entertain no doubt of its having been in her possession. However this may be, it was subsequently in the library of the late Mr. Thomas Binns, the chief collector of materials for a compendious History of Liverpool, and was given to the writer by one of his descendants. We have already mentioned the present Miss Ellison as owner of a relic of the erectors of the tower; her aunt was sister to the late Seacombe Ellison, Esq., of Litherland House, their mother having been a Miss Seacombe, daughter to John Seacombe, Esq., of Everton,* a son or grandson of John Seacome, author of *Memoirs of the House of Stanley*, of which curious work editions appeared, published respectively at Manchester, Warrington, and Liverpool, during the last century. The reprints of the volume in Liverpool (which are known), bear the respective dates 1736, 1741, and 1801, the first being assumed by Mr. Mott and others to be the earliest edition† of this production. A younger sister of Miss Ellison is married, we believe, to A. Burrows, Esq., of Atherton, near Manchester. We have been the more particular in noting these later representatives of one of our oldest local families, having learnt from Mr. Henry Young that little or nothing was known of such. There can be no doubt but that it took its name from the *Sea comb* on the Cheshire side of the estuary, which now represents a populous township, the orthography varying according to option previously to the present century.‡

* The seal this gentleman used during his Mayoralty in 1708, and bearing the Borough crest, is in the possession of Miss Hurry of Bootle.

† *Transactions*, I (N.S.), p. 122.

‡ The following members of this worthy old local family appear in Baines's lists of the Mayors and Bailiffs of Liverpool; but this author is often very loose, and we notice a discrepancy between the years A.D. and those of the sovereign where an asterisk occurs, *i.e.*, assuming the first of the Elizabethan

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Another illustration of interest is supplied by a drawing, in Indian-ink, of "Bidstone Lighthouse," opposite Liverpool, which came from a portfolio of the late Mr. Thos. Thompson, for a lengthened term of years chemist, in Church-street, Liverpool; a gentleman well known for his literary and antiquarian tastes. It is an earlier view than any hitherto published, at least so we are assured, if not of an absolutely *earlier erection* than that of 1771, and which was removed for a complete renewal in 1772. If the same building be indeed represented, the upper portion must have been greatly altered before the close of the last century, for Mr. Harding's drawing (taken in 1830,) is deficient of the low *fourth story* here shewn, as also of the cupola (with weathercock) which surmounts the centre, and a very noticeable feature in the structure. The group of neighbouring cottages and outhouses likewise present a different appearance to that of other recent views, whilst the merchants' signal poles look more like the dilapidated clothes' poles of a laundry than anything else. We consequently claim for this drawing not only priority over others known, but a picturesqueness which they lack.

The Common Seal and Arms of the Borough.

We had lately occasion to notice the poor impression of the original Seal of Liverpool, reproduced *for the only illustration* of Mr. Picton's topographical volume, when a much better one is well known to exist in the Museum of our Society, of which he is one of the oldest living members. We only recur to the fact in order that Messrs. Vandyke and

dates to be correct. *Mayors of Liverpool:*—Robert Seacombe, 1409, or 11 Hy. V; Richard Seacombe, 1475, or 14 Ed. IV; Thomas Secum, 1562, or 5 Eliz.; William Secum, 1567, or 10 Eliz.; ditto, 1575, or *17 Eliz.; ditto, 1582, or *24 Eliz.; Ralph Secum, 1602; Richard Seacum, 1608; Richard Seacome, 1619; Ralph Seacome, 1627; Robert Seacome, 1688; John Seacome, 1708. *Bailiffs:*—Thomas Secum, 1553; William Seacombe, 1558; William Secum, 1565; Ralph Secum, 1597.

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Brown may avoid a similar mistake in their shortly forthcoming work.

Among the *scrapiana* of our Library we find the following memorandum in the autograph of Mr. H. C. Pidgeon, and underneath is a pen and ink sketch of a shield, bearing a Liver-like bird with a sprig of seaweed in its beak :—

"These arms were taken from add. MS. 6331 in the British "Museum, containing a number of engraved coats of arms of "various cities and boroughs. The present arms were cut "from sheets of arms sold by William Jackson in Russell's "Court, Covent Garden, 1714—

"'Deus Nobis hæc otia fecit'
"'(God hath given us this tranquility.'")

The above, which we do not find to have been printed, was evidently a sort of supplemental note to Mr. Pidgeon's paper upon the Borough Seal, read 4th January, 1849, as the memorandum is dated from London on the 28th of April of this year.

NOTE.

Beaches of Gt. Meols and Dunwich.—The writer had recently an opportunity of examining the site of ancient Dunwich on the coast of Suffolk, a locality which, so far as is known, alone offers a fair comparison with that of Gt. Meols, in the very varied character of its numerous historic relics, which date from an extremely early period. Despite the "dead" tides prevailing, and the assurance of nothing of any value or interest having lately been found, we soon ascertained that, as on our Cheshire beach, the soil of this devastated and abandoned city, as it gradually succumbs to invading tides, exposes objects of Roman-British fabrication,

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below others of Mediæval times; the latter being in iron, latten, pewter, lead, glass, terra-cotta, &c. The bank most rich in these remains lies immediately opposite the monastery and the most perfect of the three ruined churches, and has a drop of from 50 to 60 feet to the sandy beach below. We can only give a cursory notice of objects procured or remarked, the Roman being confined to portions of cinerary urns; the Mediæval included a silver halfpenny of King John, a boss, stud, needle-case, and strap-tag in latten and mostly ornamented; beads in white and amber-colored glass; whilst of a rather later period some apothecaries' weights in brass and lead were recognized, several of which had been made abroad.

Dunwich does not stand alone, on the East coast, as a producer of archæological treasures. Upon naming the subject to the Rev. Scott F. Surtees, this well-known Yorkshire antiquary informed us, that when lately in the East of Norfolk he learnt that upon a certain reach of its coast Roman articles might be picked up by any one looking for them, and found the report to be correct. In the interests of archæology, let us hope this new field may be well examined and reported upon.

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EXPLANATION OF A CURIOUS WOOD ENGRAVING.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

On the 10th of December, 1874, Mr. Axon exhibited a curious wood block to the Society. It is a copy of an older one, and was engraved to illustrate *Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron*. On the publication of the work, it is said that, in order to ensure the exclusiveness of the copies in existence, the subscribers met together and fed the fire with the woodcuts. Mr. Joseph Arch, the Quaker bookseller, succeeded in securing one, which passed from his widow, with one intervening proprietor, to the exhibitor.

This illustration occurs in the first of Dibdin's three volumes, p. 64; and is part of what refers to "The Second Day." The subject of that day is generally Early Printed Books; and these are specially of a religious character. So little is said respecting this engraving, that it is doubtful whether the author really understood it, or whether it is covered by his apology in the preface. He says of the whole that he has in reality done little more than present a sketch, capable, however, of the most costly and elaborate finishing. Speaking of a ruder cut, illustrative of the Trinity (which was a favourite subject)—in which an aged man supports a large crucifix with the Saviour extended on it, and a dove frightfully ill drawn, and more like the Jackdaw of Rheims in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, sits on the cross-bar,—he says "it gains in mystery "what it loses in splendour, compared with the favourite "exhibition which you are now to contemplate. This indeed "seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of intricate and curious "embellishment, and was a most popular representation of

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"the glorious subject which it professed to display." These last words refer to the illustration before us.

The engraving is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 3 inches broad, and has sustained at two places slight injury which does not appear in the original. At the right and left sides, there are pillars decorated with flowers and leaves, supporting a sort of arch at the top, above which six angels are apparently desirous to look into the mysteries below. The old representations of the "Last Judgment" were usually divided into three horizontal compartments, the middle one representing the dead hurling aside the tombstones and springing all naked to the surface, and the upper and lower representing "Heaven" and "Hell" respectively. In many of the old woodcuts, two* or three† scenes of an act are depicted on the same block. So this cut is divided into two equal parts by a double ribbon, showing four sets of words, in Latin, and in black letter.

Below appears to be the Church militant here on earth, and above the Church triumphant in heaven, for it refers to those who have passed away. In the centre of the lower compartment, is a little church, with a circular window over the door, a cross at each gable, and a small belfry in the centre. It appears to be covered with tiles, and has ornamental pillars with a spirelet on the top of each; but the general mode of lighting is not apparent. It is of course out of all proportion with the people who surround it. Kneeling in front of it, but sufficiently apart to show the door, are the Pope on the left side of the observer, and an

* In an old edition of the Bible, 1519, the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion" are given side by side, with only a wreath of smoke between them. Abraham and Isaac go up to the mount with the materials for fire, and close beside, Isaac is being offered up. Within, Rebekah and Jacob are offering savoury meat to Isaac, and Esau is seen without, discharging an arrow at a deer.

† Within, Moses and Aaron are pleading with Pharaoh; without, a taskmaster is beating a Hebrew; in the distance, Moses is before the burning bush. Within, Joseph is being put in his coffin; without, a mother is entreating the officers of Pharaoh; in the distance, the slaughter of the innocents takes place, over the wall of a bridge!

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Emperor on the right. In the rear of the former is a long succession of clergy,—shown by the mitres, the cardinal's hat, the cowls, &c.; and in the rear of the latter a succession of the laity, shown by their coronets, their secular dresses, and unshaven crowns. All are kneeling, with the hands in the attitude of prayer; and it is apparent that they are in the open air, from the flowers on the ground and the stars in the sky. The ribbon over their heads, representative of their utterance,—and of which numerous examples appear on monumental brasses,—contains the first portion of a well known Latin hymn, "*Te Deum Laudamus*"; "*te eternum patrem omnis*" [terra veneratur].

On two other ribbons, or rather on the two portions of that which surrounds the little spire and cross, we have a further portion of the hymn; viz., "*te per orbem terrarum*" [sancta confitetur ecclesia]; "*te martyrum candidatus*" [laudat exercitus].

In the centre of the upper portion of the picture is an elliptical space representing heaven. The major axis of it is perpendicular. The inner border is surrounded with angels, looking to the centre, and the background is powdered with stars. In the centre, the Father and the Son are seated; the former on the right side of the observer, and holding in his left hand the globe, of well-known conventional form. With his right he supports what at first appears to be the two tables of the Commandments, but what is in reality a book, as we know from contemporary illustrations. The Son has the right hand raised in the attitude of blessing, and assists in supporting the book with his left. The rays issuing from his head of course form a cross. In the illustrations of the "General Judgment," he sits on a rainbow with his feet upon a globe; in allusion to the expression (Isa. lxvi, 1, Acts vii, 49) "Heaven is my throne and Earth is my footstool." But here rays issue from the seat, as if from a sun in the centre.

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Between the two figures on the throne, appears the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove; apparently standing upon nothing, and with wings "inverted," or expanded and pointing downwards. It is much less effective than the form in which it usually appears in modern times, head downwards and back towards the spectator, with golden wings in a blue expanse, in the act of descending.

Two other groups of figures appear on the outsides of the ellipse. The one right above the ecclesiastics who appear in the lower compartment, is explained by the ribbon—"*Te "gloriosus apostolorum*" [chorus]. These, as usual, are depicted in the habits of the engraver's time, and not in those of the periods in which they respectively lived. On the other side, the legend proclaims—"*Te prophetarum laudabilis*" [numerus].

It is clear, therefore, that we have here represented pictorially, within very narrow limits, the first six verses of this beautiful hymn. The two sets of worshippers in the upper compartment, practically make four; as there is an upper and lower set in each, evidently for the carrying out of some idea of the artist.

In the lower compartment, the faces are larger, showing that they are in the foreground; and the spectator is supposed to be placed nearly in front of the church. He is a little on the side of the Pope; for the ecclesiastics show a line on the nose, which is not seen in the laity.

In addition to heads, portions of which are visible, there appear to be eighty-one faces distinctly recognisable. These may be classed as sixteen angels, fifteen apostles, fifteen prophets, sixteen clergy, and nineteen laity. The block is well worth preserving; and if stealing or deception can ever be looked upon with indulgence, this surely is a case in which the recording angel might drop a tear upon the record of Mr. Arch's offence, and blot it out for ever.

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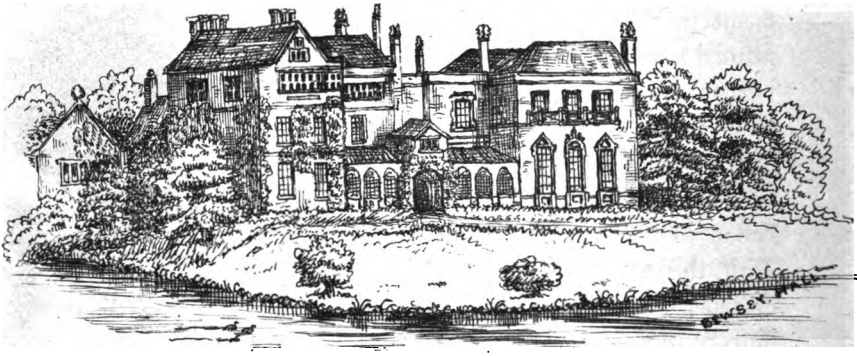

FROM DRAWINGS IN POSSESSION OF JAS. KENDRICK, M.D.

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WARRINGTON LOCAL SKETCHES.

By James Kendrick, M.D.

As the Historic Society has gratified me by accepting the accompanying *vignettes*, (taken from original drawings in my possession,) they will be made more generally interesting by the addition of some explanatory remarks, for which, where they are my own, I beg the kind indulgence of my fellow-members. But I have not hesitated to make use of the printed remarks of others, where they have been suited to my purpose; though, as I believe, with full acknowledgment. In particular, I am indebted to F. J. Furnivall, Esq., M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for permission to reprint from his edition of *Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript* the ancient ballad of "Sir John Butler," the former owner of *Bewsey Hall*, the subject of the second vignette. This contemporary evidence to the truth of a simple local tradition more than four centuries old, is an interesting, if not an important, contribution to our local history, and accompanied, as it is, by an Introduction from the pen of our former member, the late Dr. Robson, it imparts an unquestionable value and interest to at least one of my little *Local Sketches*.

I.—The Black Horse Inn, at Sankey Bridge, Warrington.

In my series of local sketches, I give this the precedence, from the distinct allusion made to this house at the eventful period of the Civil War, by Edward Burghall, Vicar of Acton, near Nantwich, in his Diary, entitled "Providence Improved."

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Under the date of April 3rd, 1643, he gives an account of the defeat of the Parliamentarian general, Sir William Brereton, at Stockton Heath, one mile S. of Warrington, on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, by James, seventh Earl of Derby, who then held the town for the king, or was at least present there with a strong body of troops. Two days, however, after this defeat, we find Sir William Brereton with his force on the north side of the river, having probably forded it at Hale, and advancing upon the west side of Warrington, by the route of Sankey Bridge. At 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 5th of April, 1643, the Parliamentary forces of Cheshire conjoined with others from Wigan, attacked Warrington, and in the words of Burghall, "beset the Town about, and fiercely assaulted it, "having gotten Sankey Bridge, a fair House of one Mr. "Bridgman's, and some of the outer Walls, and within a "short space of Time were likely to have the whole: which "the Earle perceaving set the middle of the Town on Fire; "protesting he would burn it all ere they should have it; "which the Parliament Forces perceaving (seeing the Fire "still increasing), to save it from utter desolation withdrew "their Forces after they had been there 3 dayes and more, "and so departed for that time." This "fair House of one "Mr. Bridgman's" is now the "Black Horse" represented in the first vignette; and the initials R. B. 1632 are still discernible on an oak beam in the front of the house. Its occupant at the date of the above occurrence was Edward Bridgman, a royalist, who was one of the members for Liverpool in 1625 and in 1627 for Wigan.

A well-known and highly useful member of our Society, Mr. Beamont, in a contribution to the column of "Local "Notes, Queries, and Replies" of the *Warrington Guardian* newspaper, tells us, "In 1625, Edward Bridgman was mem- "ber for Liverpool, and was very active in that office. He "had for his colleague Tho. May, the parliamentary historian.

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"In 1626 and 1628 he was member for Wigan. There is in "our Warrington register this entry :—'1627. June. Edward "'Bridgman, Esq., and Eleanor Brooke, of Little Sankey, "'vidua.' She had been the wife of Sir Richard Brooke, "and was the mother of the celebrated Peter Brooke, who "was probably living with her and his stepfather, at Sankey, "when he was returned to the Long Parliament as member "for Newton. Edward Bridgman, it is believed, was the "brother of Bishop Bridgman, and, if so, we may claim the "bishop and his son Orlando as connected with Warrington."

In 1647 Edward Bridgman, as a Royalist, had to compound with the Parliament for his estate by a fine of one hundred pounds, and we have evidence to shew that in 1649 he was still resident at Warrington, and probably in his "fair House "at Sankey Bridge."

Although the forces of the Parliament were driven away from Warrington, as above narrated, in the month of April, they succeeded with additional help in capturing it on the 26th of May following, after a siege which lasted a week, and from this date Warrington was strongly garrisoned by the Parliament, and an important Military Committee remained here until the period of the Restoration.

II.—Bewsey Hall.

Appended to a Map of the Bewsey estate, apparently made early in the last century, is a drawing of a house, no doubt intended for a representation of Bewsey Hall at that period. It is shewn as if composed of a centre and two gabled wings. A moat is also shewn, with an arched gateway on the bank, but no bridge is given, as if a former drawbridge had been taken away. Later in the century, one-half of the building was probably taken down (though the cellars are said to remain underground,) and to the portion left standing a modern suite of apartments at the north end, as represented

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in the second *vignette*, was probably appended. There is a tradition that these modern dining and drawing-rooms were specially erected for the reception of Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, on his expected visit to Bewsey in 1745, but were very luckily not required for this purpose. They remained standing until about forty years ago, when they were taken down.

The earlier history of Bewsey Hall, together with its local traditions, are embodied by Dr. Robson, in the Introduction to the Percy ballad, "Sir John Butler," which it is my good fortune, by the kindness of Mr. Furnivall, here to introduce from his already scarce edition of *Bishop Percy's Folio Manuscript*.

Sir Iohn Butler.

In a "Booke of Survey of the Baronye of Warinton in the "countie of Lancaster, Parcell of the possessions of the Right "Honorable Robert Erle of Leicester, baron of Denbigh," as taken on the 19th of April in the twenty-ninth year of "our "Soverein Queen Ladye Elizabeth" (1587), we find the following description of Bewsey Hall:—

"The Mannerhowse of Bewsey is situate on the west side of the Town "and Lordship of Warrington, and is a mile distant from Warrington "Town, and is the South East Side of Bewsey Park. The house is "environed with a fair mote, over which is a strong drawbridge. The "house is large, but the one half of it being of very old building, is "gone to decay, that is to say the Hall, the Old Buttery, the Pantry, "Cellars, Kitchen, Dayhouse and Brewhouse, which can not be "sufficiently repaired again without the charge of 100*l*. The other "half is of new building and not decayed, being one great chamber, "four other chambers or buildings, a kitchen, a buttery, and also three "chambers and a parlour of the old building are in good repair. There "is also an old chapel, but much decayed. The seat of the manorhouse "with the garden and all the rest of the grounds within the mote "containeth 3 roods 20 perches.

"The park is three measured miles about; almost the one half of it "is full of little tall oaks, but not underwood. It is indifferent well "paled about. There is in it little above six score deer of all sorts; the "soil of the park is very barren."

The park and demesne lands together contained 304 acres large measure = 644 statute.

The family of Botyller, Boteler, and many other variations of spelling, becoming Butler in the reign of Henry VII, was

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seated at Warrington in the time of Henry III. A William Butler was then in ward to Earl Ferrars, and sometime about 1240 bought the manor of Burtonwood from Robert de Ferrariis.* Here he built Bewsey Hall, and thereafter took the style of Butler of Bewsey instead of Butler of Warrington.

It is not intended to go into the family history of the Butlers. As lords of various manors held in capite, they had to lead the retainers in the Welsh and Scotch wars; and Froissart has a characteristic narrative of the rescue of John Butler of Bewsey by Sir Walter Manny in the French campaign in 1342.† This seems to have been the prosperous time of the family. A priory of Hermit Friars of St. Augustin in Warrington was probably founded by them towards the close of the thirteenth century. The chancel of the parish church dates about 1360. Sir John Butler rebuilt Warrington Bridge, which had been washed away by floods, 1364. He seems also to have founded the Butler Chantry in the church.‡ His grandson, another Sir John, died about 1432, leaving a son a year old and a widow Isabella, whose petition to Parliament may be seen in the *Rotuli Parliamentorum.*§

Seven years after her husband's death she was forcibly carried away from Bewsey Hall by one William Poole, gent. of Liverpool, "in her kirtle and smok" to Birkenhead—another petition says the wild parts of Wales—and there compelled to enter into a forced marriage. What the end of it was we are not told, but her son John grew up and married, first Anne Savile, and secondly Margaret Stanley, sister of the first Lord Stanley, and widow of Sir Thomas Troutbeck. Here we come into much entanglement. Some accounts make Lady Margaret the wife of Troutbeck after her marriage with Lord Grey. Sir John Butler had two sons—William by Anne Savile, and Thomas by Margaret Stanley. William died about the time of his coming of age, and Thomas finally succeeded as heir in the year 1482. Sir John died in 1462, and he seems to have been the hero of the ballad, of the traditions of the neighbourhood, and of the narrative of Dodsworth.

The Old Church, as it is always called by the inhabitants, the High Church of Warrington as named in the ancient charters, seems even then to have lost the name of the saint to whom it was dedicated—St. Elphin—in Domesday Book. It has been rebuilt within the last few years, and consisted then (1860) of a nave, north and south transepts (private chapels), chancel and central tower. The chancel and tower arches were good

* *Gent. Mag.*, Dec., 1863, p. 755.
† Froissart, vol. II, p. 9, cap. 86.
‡ *Lancashire Chantries*, (Cheth. Soc.), p. 67.
§ *Rot. Parl.*, 4, 497-8.

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decorated work of about 1360. The north transept was the chapel connected with Bewsey Hall, and had the name of the owners—the Athertons. In the sixteenth century it was the Butler Chapel or Chantry. It contained in the centre a magnificent altar tomb, apparently of the time of Edward IV, which still exists.* The LORD and LADY are recumbent, life-size, he in armour, and the sides of the tomb are ornamented with statuettes in relief, of various saints, but there is no inscription, nor any appearance of there ever having been one. In an arch in the north wall of the chapel was a monument, in black marble, of a recumbent female; and to the east of this, in the position usually ascribed to the founder, was a cinquefoiled arch which held a stone coffin, the contents of which had disappeared before the chapel was pulled down. This chapel, except the cinquefoiled arch, was of late perpendicular work, and most likely built by the widow of Sir Thomas Butler, 1520-30. The name of the Butlers had vanished from their resting place, but the memory of the lord and lady and their unfortunate end, was handed down from generation to generation in connection with this monument, no doubt receiving additions or suffering mutilation according to circumstances.

The tale, as generally told, was that certain of the lord's enemies bribed his steward, and that the faithless servant placed a light at a window over the hall door, to give notice to the assassins, who crossed the mote, and found the door open. They made their way to the lord's chamber, and were met and opposed by a negro servant, who fell in defence of his master, whose murder soon followed. The heir, a baby, was carried by the nurse in her apron, covered with chips, out of the house, under the pretence that she was going to light a fire. Two large dark patches on the oaken floors, one in a narrow passage leading to the lord's room, the other within the room, near the door, were left as evidence to all following time, and it was said that every room on that floor, the second, was more or less stained with blood.

A new servant had always to get accustomed to the visits of an apparition, a rattling of chains along the narrow lobby, and three raps at the bedroom door at midnight, till use made the thing pass as a matter of course. The traitor steward was promised great exaltation, and they hanged him on an oak as they came away through the park. A tree pointed out as the *infelix arbor* was cut down some forty years ago.†

* The whole of the chapel has been pulled down, but the tombs have been preserved; the only part of the old pile left is the chancel.

† This tree was certainly not so old as the time of Elizabeth. As an attendant spirit (on the domain however, more than its lords) was a white rabbit, which made its appearance when trouble or change was impending; it is said to have been seen within the present century.

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Such was the tale sixty years ago. It had, perhaps, been modified by being introduced as an episode in a poem published with Dodsworth's account in 1796, the first effort of the author of the interminable epic *Alfred*—Mr. John Fitchett. Pennant, who travelled after the middle of last century, heard that both the lord and lady were slain; and a century before that, Roger Dodsworth had taken the pains to put in writing what he had heard, and his narrative is still in the Bodleian Library.

Dodsworth's account is as follows:—When King Henry VII came to Latham, the Earl of Derby sent to Sir John Butler, who was his brother-in-law, to desire him to wear his cloth for a time—a request which the Lady Butler answered with great disdain. This gave rise to great malice on the part of the Earl, which was increased by various other matters, till with the assistance of Sir Piers Legh and William Savage, they corrupted his servants and murdered him in his bed. His lady, who was in London, dreamed that night that Bewsey Hall swam with blood. She indicted twenty men for the murder; but after marrying Lord Grey, he made her suit void. Upon which she left him and came back into Lancashire, and said, "If my lord "will not help me, that I may have my will of mine enemies, "yet my body shall be buried by him," and caused a tomb of alabaster to be made, where she lyeth upon the right hand of her husband Sir John Butler. The faithful servant was the chamberlain named Holcroft, and the traitor was his brother, the porter at the hall, whom the assassins hanged in the park.

Dodsworth's tale, no doubt, represents the tradition as it existed in the middle of the seventeenth century, but it is altogether at variance with facts. During the whole of the reign of Henry VII the lord of Bewsey was Sir Thomas Butler, who succeeded (as already stated) to the estate in 1482, and died in 1522. He certainly went quietly to his rest, after providing amply for the foundation of a grammar school in Warrington. His father, Sir John, according to the *Inquisitio Post Mortem* still extant in the Bodleian Library, died in 1463, leaving, besides Thomas, who succeeded, a brother William, ten or twelve years older. They were wards to the king, and the younger one is said to have been of the Stanley blood; in fact, there are documents still in existence showing the interest Lord Stanley and his son Lord Strange took in the latter just before the battle of Bosworth Field.* But not a tittle of evidence has turned up to show that there was any murder at all. The record of the outrage on the previous Lady Butler is given in the *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, but every thing connected with the murder of the last Sir John seems to have vanished like Macbeth's witches.

* *Gent. Mag.*, Sept., 1863.

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There had certainly been bad blood between the Leghs and Butlers for some generations, which continued for two or three generations after; and this Sir Piers Legh of the tale is said to have been compelled to build a church at Dishley, near Lyme, to expiate the guilt he had incurred in the bloodshed. His monumental brass, where he is represented as wearing a priest's robes over his armour, is still to be seen in Winwick Church; and as he died in 1527, aged 65, he could only have been an infant at the date of Butler's death. It seems out of the question to connect Lord Stanley, his brother-in-law, with it; and nothing is known about William Savage. As to the blood-marks, that portion of Bewsey Hall is not older than the sixteenth century, and was most likely the part described in the "Surveye" as having been then newly built, so that we meet only with phantom evidence, which we can neither grasp nor realize.

Whether the Lord Grey was of Codnor, of Groby, or de Ferrariis is uncertain; and it is doubtful whether Lady Margaret Butler was the widow of Troutbeck when she married Sir John, or whether, as another account states, she married Troutbeck for her third husband.

We believe no other copy of this ballad has been heard of, and besides its fragmentary state, the language has evidently been modernized; but the peculiar account of Lady Butler's absence from home, and "her good brother John," clearly the first Stanley of Alderley, would lead to the supposition that it must have been written soon after the murder, long before Lord Stanley was created Earl of Derby. The introduction of Ellen Butler, as a daughter of Sir John, may have been a mistake, or put *euphoniæ gratia* for the real name Alice, who would have been fourteen or fifteen at the time. Sir John is represented as nephew to Stanley, which must be incorrect; it may, however, be from the ballad-maker's confusion of ideas, as Lady Butler afterwards calls Stanley her brother.

The end of the Butlers was sad enough, but we have no space for it here. Descendants in the female line are still in existence, and a keen genealogist might trace them to our own time; but their place knows them no more, the very name is forgotten, and when the fine altar tomb was opened some years ago, a very few mouldering bones and the fragment of a heavy two-handed sword were all that it contained.

The knight was dust,
His good sword rust,
His soul is with the saints we trust.

[Note.—Much of the "entanglement" felt and expressed by our learned friend, Dr. Robson, in the concluding part of his Introduction

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to the above ancient ballad is capable of removal, by a communication of later date by Mr. Beamont to the column of "Local Notes, Queries, "and Replies," of the *Warrington Guardian* newspaper for October 8th, 1870. After a long and careful analysis of the evidence for and against the story given in the Bewsey ballad, Mr. Beamont thus concludes:— "Upon the whole matter it is fair to conclude that a foul murder was "committed upon the Lord of Bewsey, but it is probable that the "murdered man was not Sir John Boteler, who died in 1463, but his "father, who died on 12th September, 1430. This last Boteler had, "though his son had not, a daughter named Ellen, who was old enough "to raise an alarm when her father was attacked, and he was actually "nephew by marriage to the second Sir John Stanley, of Lathom, who "survived him. It was upon his widow Isabella that the outrage, led "by William Pulle, whom Lady Boteler in her petition describes as an "outlaw, for man's blood shed was committed, and it is not a violent "presumption to suppose that the blood he had so shed was shed in the "murder of Lady Boteler's husband at Bewsey. If the records of the "Crown Court at Lancaster should ever be indexed and made accessible, "then the mystery of the Boteler murder may be cleared up."]—J. K.

Sir: Iohn Butler:

BUT: word is come to warrington,
& Busye hall is laid about;
Busye Hall is surrounded,
Sir Iohn Butler and his merry men
4 stand in ffull great doubt. and Sir J. Butler in danger.

when they came to Busye hall
itt was the merle* midnight,
At midnight his takers
and all the bridges were vp drawen,
8 and neuer a candle Light. came;

there they made them one good boate,
all of one good Bull skinn;
on a bull-skin boat
will*iam* Sauage was one of the ffirst
12 *that* euer came itt within.

hee sayled ore his merrymen
by 2 and 2 together,
crossed over the moat.
& said itt was as good a bote
16 as ere was made of lether.

* merke, dark.—F.

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" waken you, waken you, deare ffather! — Ellen Butler rouses her father.
God waken you within!
for heere is your vnkle standlye — His uncle Stanley is there.
come your hall within."

" if *that* be true, Ellen Butler,
these tydings you tell mee,
a 100li. in good redd gold — No money will save him.
this night will not borrow mee."

then* came downe Ellen Butler — Ellen comes down to the hall.
& into her ffathers hall,
& then came downe Ellen Butler,
& shee was laced in pall.

" where is thy ffather, Ellen Butler? — " Where is your father?"
haue done, and tell itt mee."
" my ffather is now to London ridden, — " Gone to London, I swear."
as Christ shall haue part of mee."

" Now nay, Now nay, Ellen Butler, — " No, he is not;
ffor soe itt must not bee;
ffor 'ere I go fforth of this hall, — we must have him."
your ffather I must see."

thé sought *that* hall then vp and downe† — They search,
theras Iohn Butler Lay;†
thé sought *that* hall then vp and downe
theras Iohn Butler Lay;

ffaire him ffall, litle Holcrofft! — find him,
soe Merrilye he kept the dore,
till *that* his head ffrom his shoulders
came tumbling downe the fflore.

" yeeld thee, yeelde thee, Iohn Butler! — and summon him to yield.
yeelde thee now to mee!"
" I will yeelde me to my vnckle Stanlye,
& neere to ffalse Peeter Lee."

" a preist, a preist," saies Ellen Butler, — " A priest to shrive my father," says Ellen.
" to housle and to shriue!
a preist, a preist," sais Ellen Butler,
" while *that* my father is a man aliue!"

then bespake him wil*liam* Sauage,— — " No priest but my sword," says Savage.
a shames death may hee dye!—
Sayes, " he shall haue no other preist
but my bright sword and mee."

* MS. them.—F.

† These two lines only are in the MS, but they are marked with a bracket and *bis*.

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the Ladye Butler is to London rydden,
shee had better haue beene att home,
shee might haue beggd her owne marryed Lord
att her good Brother Iohn.

Lady Butler is in London.

& as shee lay in leeue London,
& as shee lay in her bedd,
Shee dreamed her owne marryed Lord
was swiminnge in blood soe red.

She dreams that her lord swims in blood,

shee called vp her merry men all
long ere itt was day,
saies, " wee must ryde to Busye hall
with all speed *that* wee may."

calls up her men

and rides homeward.

shee met with 8 Kendall men
were ryding by the way:
" tydings, tydings, Kendall men,
I pray you tell itt mee ! "

She meets Kendal men,

and asks tidings.

" heauy tydings, deare Madam !
ffrom you wee will not Leane,*
the worthyest *knight* in merry England,
Iohn Butler, Lord ! hee is slaine ! "

" John Butler is slain."

" ffarewell, ffarwell, Iohn Butler !
ffor thee I must neuer see.
ffarewell, ffarwell, Busiye hall !
for thee I will neu*er* come nye."

Now Ladye Butler is to London againe,
in all the speed might bee;
& when shee came before her prince,
shee kneeled low downe on her knee:

She turns back to London,

" a boone, a boone, my Leege ! " shee sayes,
" ffor gods loue grant itt mee ! "
" What is thy boone, Lady Butler ?†
or what wold thou haue of mee ? "†

and prays the King

" What is thy boone, Lady Butler ?
or what wold thou haue of mee ? "
"*that* ffalse Peeres of Lee, & my brother Stanley,
& will*iam* Sauage, and all, may dye."

to kill her lord's three slayers.

* O.N.—*Leina*, to conceal.—F. *Leane* is a Cheshire pronounciation for *layne*, conceal. This provincialism occurs in the previous stanza, where *way* rhymes to *mee*, and elsewhere in the ballad (l. 83-8). How far south it extends I don't know, but about Frodsham it is very peculiar.—*Dr. Robson.*

† These two lines are bracketed and marked *bis* in the MS.

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" come you hither, Lady Butler,
come you ower this stone;
wold you haue 3 men ffor to dye, "What! 3 for 1?"
all ffor the losse off one?

" come you hither, Lady Butler,
with all the speed you may;
if thou wilt come to London, La*dy* Butler, No. Do you marry Lord Gray.
thou shalt goe home Lady Gray."

ffinis.

III.—Gateway, Bradley Old Hall.

Within a distance of three miles from Bewsey Hall, stood the ancient manor house of Bradley, environed by its still perfect moat, and approached by the picturesque gateway or bartizan, which forms the subject of my third vignette.

The estate of Bradley came into the family of the Leghs of Lyme by the marriage of Sir Peter Legh, who was knighted after the battle of Agincourt, with Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Haydock, the former possessor of Bradley. It is, therefore, not unlikely that a part of the old hall, now supplanted by a modern farmhouse, was of a date anterior to this marriage, but there is no doubt that the greater part of it, together with the gateway, was erected by the son of this Sir Peter Legh, of the same name, and knighted also, after the battle of Wakefield, in 1460. In 1465, when he was fifty years of age, he commenced a MS. rental of his property, which is still in existence, and in it we find, probably in his own handwriting, though in Latin, the following account of Bradley Hall, now extinct, and of the gateway here delineated:—

" The aforesaid Peter Legh holds the manor of Bradley " in the vill of Burtonwood within the parish of Warrington, " to himself his heirs and assigns for ever that is to say a new " fair hall with three new chambers and a fair dining room " with a new kitchen bakehouse and brewhouse with a new

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" tower built of stone with small turrets and a fair gateway " and above it a stone bastille well fortified with a fair chapel " all of the said Peter's making also one ancient chamber " called the knight's chamber all which premises aforesaid " with other different houses are surrounded with a moat with " a drawbridge and outside the said moat are three great " barns namely to the north part of the said manor house " with a great shippon and stable with a small house for the " bailiff and a new oven built at the eastern end of a place " called the *Parogardyne* with all the members and demesne " lands to the said manor house belonging or appertaining " with one large orchard enclosed with hedges and ditches on " the south part of the said place called the *Parogardyne* " with an enclosed garden beyond the old oven."—(*Translated from the Extract from the original MS. given by William Beamont, Esq., in "Warrington in* 1465," *Chetham Society, vol.* xvii.)

No remains of the ancient manorhouse of Bradley are now left above ground, and it has been succeeded by a modern farmhouse, the quilted oaken door of which may possibly have belonged to its predecessor, though its former size has been curtailed. Until very recently, the ceiling of the hall or house-place was traversed and supported by a massive beam of oak, bearing the carved inscription in ancient characters— "*Heere Mister doth and Mistris both accorde, with godly* " *mindes and zealous hartes to serve the livinge Lorde: Anno* " 1.97. *Henry Wesley.*"—but the beam has recently been split, and the portion bearing the inscription now supports the roof of the garret, and, as if to "add insult to injury," has been turned upside down, so as to render the inscription very difficult to read from the floor of the chamber. On the staircase are two coats of arms carved in stone, built into the wall, and in one of the rooms a bedstead is pointed out to visitors as that upon which Richard, duke of Gloucester,

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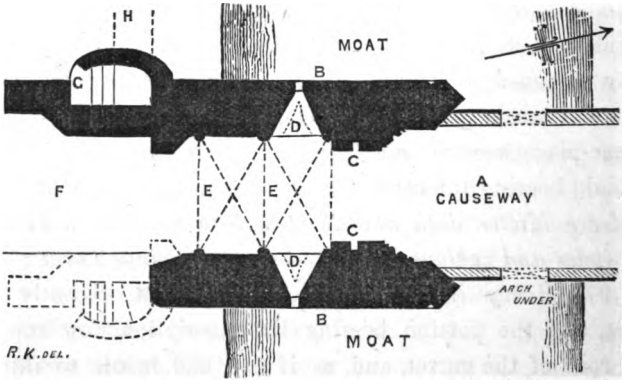
(afterwards Richard III) slept, when he spent a night at Bradley, on his march through Lancashire to repel the Scots, in the year 1482.

Of the "fair chapel" spoken of in the Rent-Roll nothing now remains. It may possibly, as well as the "bastille," have been comprised in the noble gateway, for the corbels and portions of arches still left, as also some fragments of the upper windows, are of an ecclesiastical rather than military character. We are told by Mr. Beamont in his pleasing Introduction to "Warrington in 1465," (Chetham Society's *Transactions*, vol. xvii,) "that the ancient font of the chapel "is still preserved in the chapel at Lyme, and bears on one "of its four sides the arms of Haydock."

The front of the ruinous but picturesque gateway at Bradley is well represented in the vignette, and, as will readily be imagined, has often proved attractive to the artist and photographer. So precarious is its present condition that I



GROUND PLAN OF THE GATEWAY.

REFERENCE.—A, the Approach, formerly by a drawbridge; B, B, the Moat; C, C, Grooves for the portcullis; D, D, Embrasures, or narrow windows; E, E, remains of a double-groined Arch; F, a paved Causeway; G, a stone Staircase, communicating by an arch with H, a Passage leading towards the moat.

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have judged it expedient to record its ground-plan at the present time by a wood-cut with references. This will also facilitate the detailed description which I propose to give.

The moat at Bradley, 10 yards in width, is still in excellent preservation, and crossed by a stone arch and causeway in lieu of the drawbridge recorded by Sir Peter Legh. The holes through which the chains of the bridge passed to the counterpoise were, on the authority of the present tenant, still visible a few years ago, but are now gone. They no doubt communicated with a cavity in the interior of each pier which flanks the gateway, and which from the grooves still remaining (C C) was also protected by a sliding portcullis. The main features of the arch are shown in the vignette, but it is singularly contracted at the base like the heels of a horse shoe. Immediately within the portcullis is a square space (E E), 12 feet by 10 feet, from the walls of which six corbels of white stone, with corresponding fragments of groined arches project; whilst on each side are large recesses (D D) furnished with embrasures or windows with trefoiled heads and vestiges of iron stanchions. Externally each window is surmounted by a longitudinal dripstone with pendent ends. An interior gate, the massive stone jambs of which still remain, appears to have completed the interior construction of the gateway.

But exteriorly, and on the west side of the gateway, a short flight of steps (G) appears to have communicated by an arch with an underground passage, of three feet in width, leading to the edge of the moat. These steps are enclosed in an archway of original masonry, and at the top are vestiges of a strong door, level with the surface of the ground enclosed by the moat. In my own opinion this can scarcely have been a passage for ingress or egress, but rather a safe means of obtaining water from the moat by the residents of the manor-house.

It will probably have been observed that I have hitherto

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given no description of the " bastillum " or prison, which we are assured by the ancient rent-roll originally stood over the gateway at Bradley. But in truth nothing of it now remains, nor of the massive stone staircase which no doubt led to it. In the absence of this evidence, I venture to express an opinion that the latter may have stood at the south-eastern angle of the building, corresponding with the stone steps still existing at the south-western angle. A large amount of *debrîs* lies here at the present time, though none of it calculated either to rebut or establish my surmise. Moreover, the ecclesiastical character of the corbels and groined arches of the entrance gateway, together with that of the still remaining windows and fragments of others still lying about, leads me to suggest that the " fair chapel " (*capella pulcra*) and the bastille or prison (*bastillum lapideum*) of the MS. rent-roll may both have stood over the gateway. Allowing for the requisite machinery of the drawbridge and portcullis, there would still remain an available space of 14 feet by 12 feet for the domestic chapel, and of 12 feet by 6 feet for what must have been at the most a merely temporary prison.

But, be this as it may, there is sufficient in what I have said to call for a further cautious investigation of this crumbling ruin—an investigation which might possibly lead to measures capable of the preservation from further injury or decay of this most valuable local and historical relic.

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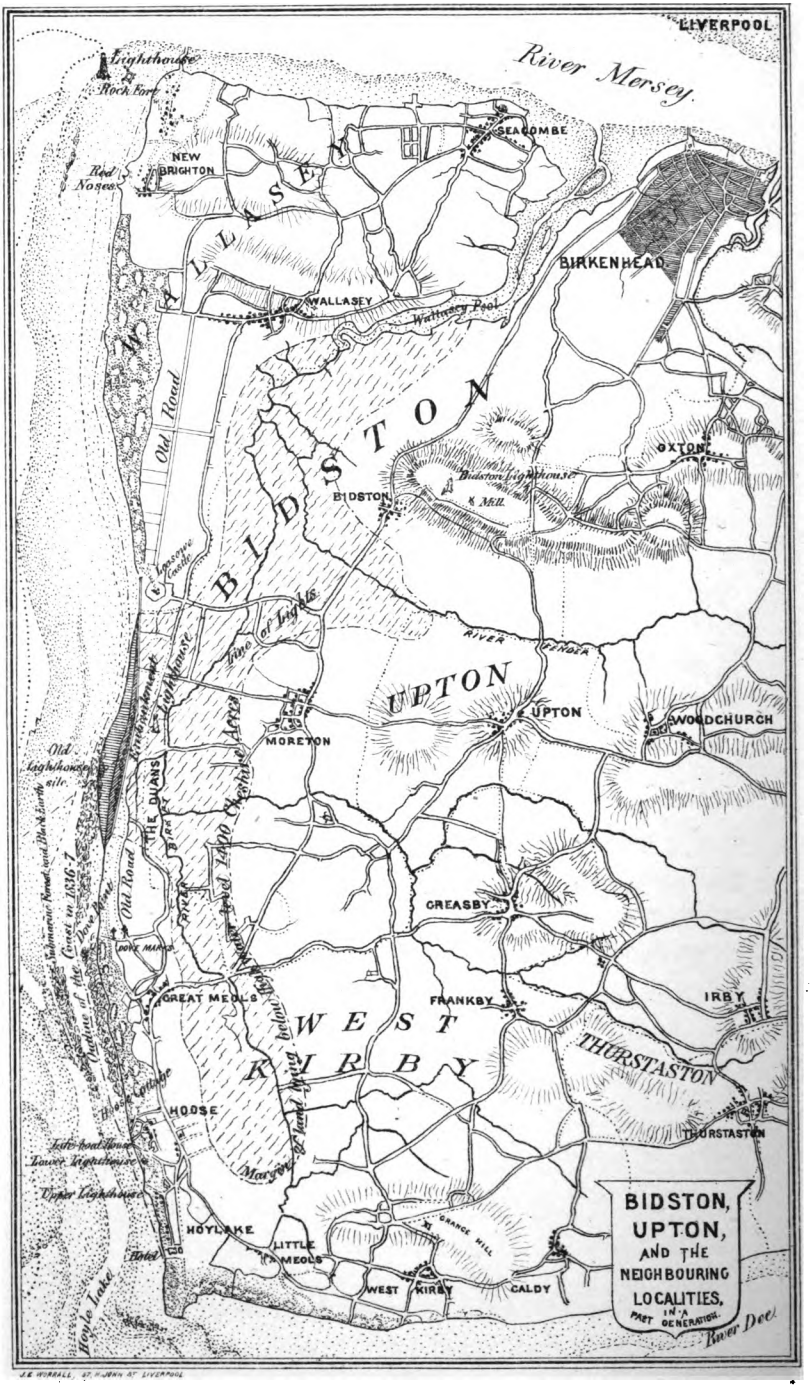

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RURAL LIFE AND MANNERS,—IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BIDSTONE AND UPTON,— A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

By the Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L.

(Read 12th November, 1874.)

I.—Introduction.

About four years ago, I borrowed from Mr. John Urmson, then of the Bidstone lighthouse, a set of curious old manuscript books, most of them small in size. They turned out on examination to be farmers' private account books, forming almost an unbroken record of income and expenditure for upwards of a century. They referred to an outlying portion of Cheshire, which until the introduction of steam, was practically very remote from Liverpool; and Liverpool itself, at the beginning of the period referred to, was only about one-eighth of its present size.

The most cursory examination showed a variety of details of great interest; indeed there were the materials, not of one paper only, but of several. There is, however, a good deal of sameness in the plan of the record, so that a few specimens may suffice; and then the notices of places, persons, words, habits, prices, &c., can be given under their respective heads.

There are seven books, five of which appear to belong to a family of the name of Wharton, while two are the property of Mr. Urmson. They may be described as follows.

1st. The most interesting record of all is six inches long and four broad. It consists of plain white paper, ruled

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neither horizontally nor vertically; and the paging shows 101 leaves. It is bound in plain parchment; and was originally attached by a clasp, which has long been broken off. The records in this extend from 1761 to 1766; with one or two entries of a later date.*

2nd. This is a 12mo book of plain white paper resembling that of the former. The covers have been torn off; but it appears from the paging (1 to 66) that no portion has been lost. Some of the pages are ruled for money; and it has been thought necessary to make four lineal spaces, for pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings respectively.† This volume contains some useful receipts; and it extends from 1780 to 1784.

3rd. A common 12mo account book, with perpendicular lines in red ink. It contains 86 pages in all, and is bound in flush calf; but as it was too thin for the owner's purpose, there has been an insertion of 32 pages of plain writing paper. Date 1791 to 1798.

4th. A 4to book between the size of modern post and foolscap 4to. The owner has occasionally ruled the money columns for himself; and the horizontal water mark has been a partial guide in the writing, like the faint blue lines of our own times. This extends from 1799 to 1809; and is evidently by Thomas Wharton the younger.

5th. Size foolscap 4to; bound; by the same writer as the last. Period 1806 to 1827.‡

John Wharton, who lived at Moreton, was the owner and the writer of the first book. He married and had a son Thomas, who succeeded him in the farm at Moreton, the father removing to a leasehold property of his own at Bidstone. Thomas afterwards removed to Claughton, and

* This book was first carefully transcribed, and then both copy and original were lost for above two years. I paid the stipulated price to the owner; and some time after, both turned up. They had been tied together, and had fallen behind the other volumes on a broad shelf. I am thus the possessor of two copies which correspond page by page.

† A long parchment roll, found in Formby Parish Chest, has three columns for pence, halfpence, and farthings respectively. *Transactions*, xviii, 83.

‡ Mr. Urmson's books are two in number. First—A tattered 4to, from which both covers have been torn. It contains various memoranda from 1786 to 1797. Second—A foolscap folio bound in parchment, extending from about 1804 to 1820. It refers a good deal to carpenter's work and the sale of timber.

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the more modern books appear to have been written chiefly by him.

The father having died, Thomas cultivated the farm at Bidstone while living at Claughton; and in 1820 removed to Bidstone. But instead of residing at the old house, which is near the Church, he rented the whole of the Marsh, and lived in a cottage on it. This is now occupied by a man named Rimmer, and this name is of frequent occurrence.* In 1825, he removed to the paternal house in Bidstone. William, son of Thomas, and grandson of John† (see Pedigree), now an aged man, is the owner of the Wharton books; as Mr. John Urmson is of the Urmson ones.

II.—State of the Country.

The lower part of Wirrall, or that next the sea, was very bare; but there was a wood at Upton, and there was a smaller number of trees at one or two other points.

* In the Formby Roll there are 199 names; and the most common of these is Rimmer, or as it is invariably spelled Rymer. There were in 1679 so many as 38 families of this name. Some of the members no doubt found their way to Liverpool, and to the adjacent parts of Cheshire.

† Wharton
of Bidstone township, resident
here for many generations

John
b. in 1729, m. Ellen Stanley, dr. of a farmer
of Leasowside, Wallasea, between New Brighton and
Leasowe Castle, d. 1804,

Thomas, b. in 1758	Four drs., m. respectively
m. 1st Ellen Stanley of Leasowside, his cousin, and left one dr. m. 2nd Abigail Williamson of Rode Hall, who d. æ. 88. He d. 1803.	Wm. Chatterton, the Magazines; Wm. Buckley, Liscard; Thos. Nicholls, Noctorum; Jon. Youds, the Carr, Saughall Massie.

John	William	Mary
Thomas	the owner of	Joseph
Abigail	the books	James
Stanley		
Henry		
	a daughter	
	lives with Mr. Urmson.	

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The roads were not good, and resembled in general modern accommodation lanes to farms. They were fenced in, and each of the farmers gave certain days to keep them in repair. Shingle was used from the sea shore. They were "from "town to town," viz., from one rural township to another.

The people generally walked, but occasionally employed carts as facilities in locomotion. The use of the saddle and pillion, however, was common; and the latter was disused only about forty years ago.

Farm houses were dotted irregularly over the district; and Neston was the only town in the modern sense of the term. The magistrates of the district consulted there at the "Golden "Lion." The population of the whole district was probably less than half of what it is now.

Upton fairs were held on the last Friday in April, and on the Friday before Michaelmas. They were the places of assembly for the farm servants, male and female, for miles round. In the accounts, there is constant reference to Upton fair.

Skilled workmen and professional gentlemen were of course few in number, and they practised over a wide area. Mr. Samuel Hill, grandfather of two late Mayors of Liverpool, was a whitesmith, and also a general mechanic, who did work of almost every kind in metal and wood. Dr. Haughton, whose family are well known in Liverpool, used to practise over the Parishes of Wallasea, Bidstone, Woodchurch, West Kirkby, Tranmere, Birkenhead, and part of Bebington. In his professional rambles by night, he had sometimes great difficulty in finding his way.*

The communication by water was what would now be called primitive. The ferry-boat was propelled by six oars and a

* As a sort of guide, he erected a "stoop" on Bidstone Hill. This was like a stone gate-post; and gave the vulgar an opportunity of calling him afterwards "Dr. Stoop." "*Stoop*, a post or stulp—(North)." *Halliwell.*

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sail. In the earlier part of the period here referred to, the communication with Ireland was by a sailing packet ship to Parkgate; and the passengers walked or rode across the isthmus to the Ferry at Birkenhead. There is an old Irish song known as "Billy O'Rourke the Bouchal" (the boy) which describes minutely the passage from Dublin. There must have been comparatively little intercourse, when the fare for a labouring man was "seven thirteens," viz., seven shillings English. Dalpool or Dawpool, or "Dappa," was the place at which cheeses were usually shipped for exportation.

III.—Domestic Service and Wages.

A very large number of the entries in these books consist of petty cash disbursements to the hired servants. These lived in the house and boarded with the family; and none of them appear to have handled money, from the beginning of the year to its close, unless when it was specially required.

Hence, the dates of handing over small sums of money are not given in the oldest of the books, nor indeed in the most curious of the others; but the reasons for the expenditure are put down. In this way we have the daily life of the population, and especially of this class, brought before us; their clothing, amusements, journeyings, language, &c.

From 1761 to 1782, the payment of a male household labourer, when a man, varied from £4 to £5 15s.; but when a boy or lad it varied from £1 to £3. The payments to women ranged from £2 10s. to £3 5s.; and a "wench" or growing girl received £1 5s. There are remote parts of the country where a scale of payments very slightly different from this continued until within the memory of persons still living.

To illustrate the plan adopted, we may take half-a-dozen cases: viz., those of two men and a lad, and of two women and a wench. These will be given literally as they are set

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down; and the remarks respecting uses, prices, orthography, &c., will occur after, under their respective heads.

1761

Agred with ye Man for £4 ,, 12 ,, 0

to acockfite	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
to acockfite	0 ,,	8 ,,	0
for Shos and Stockings	0 ,,	10 ,,	6
for a pair of buckels	0 ,,	0 ,,	6
at ye race	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
at Upton fair	0 ,,	10 ,,	0
at ye race	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
at a prisbarplay	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
at Upton fair	0 ,,	8 ,,	0
for ye Millishow	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
at ye Coart	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
	1 ,,	16 ,,	0
	2 ,,	16 ,,	0
	4 ,,	12 ,,	0

It is clear that the man had a balance of £2 16s. to receive at the close of the year. The two cock fights appear to have occurred in the spring; and the races before and after the April fair at Upton. The Militia which is mentioned as the last item but one, was probably the drawing or "lotting," as it is called. It appears to have occurred in the autumn.

1766

Agreed with Thomas Ellobe [Ellaby?] for £5 ,, 15 ,, 0

at Sroftide	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
for Shirts	0 ,,	7 ,,	3½
for a pare of bukels	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
for bleeding	0 ,,	0 ,,	6
for a pair of pumps	0 ,,	5 ,,	0
to go to ye dancing	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
to crockson	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
at easter	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
for a hat and Stockings	0 ,,	5 ,,	0
twoo times to ye Dancing	0 ,,	2 ,,	0
to go to upton fair	0 ,,	7 ,,	0
to ye taylor	0 ,,	1 ,,	0
to pay ye Dancing master	0 ,,	5 ,,	0

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to the Dancing	0	1	0
to ye prisanbarplay	0	1	0
for his pumps	0	2	0
to twoo race days	0	2	0
for a pair of clogs	0	0	6
for a pair of Shoes	0	5	6
to Meadowsis neck-cutting	0	1	0
to Upton fair	0	5	0
to by a pair of breeches and hankerchif..	0	12	6
for mending his shoos	0	2	0
	8	13	8½
	2	1	8½
	5	15	0

Thomas Ellobe appears to have been rather a gay young man; for he spends five shillings on the dancing master, seven on his pumps, and one shilling at each of three dancing parties. If we regard the "buckels" as part of his equipment, and take in the other amusements at which he was present, viz., Upton fair, the Prison-bar play, and the "Neck-"cutting," or harvest home, we have a total of 25s.; or more than a third of his annual expenditure and more than a fourth of his wages—directly or indirectly connected with amusement.

1762	£	s	
Agreed with ye lad from midsummer for	1	15	0
at ye upton race	0	1	0
to by a wascoat	0	1	6
for making a wascoat	0	1	0
to a cak play	0	1	0
at upton fair	0	1	0
for mending his shoos	0	0	7
to by a shirt	0	5	0
for a pair of Shoos	0	5	0
for making a shirt	0	0	4
for mending his shoos	0	0	7
for to pay for ye cock	0	2	0
for to pay for ye cockfight	0	1	0
for stockings	0	2	2
	1	2	2

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Settled with ye lad & hass had £1	,,	2 ,,	2 & was
to have	1	,, 15 ,,	0
	1	,, 2 ,,	2
to receiv.....	12	,,	10

It is clear that the wages of this lad amounted to £3 10s. by the whole year.

[1784.]

Agreed with Ann Peers for £3 ,, 0 ,, 0

February 27 Gave to you to pay Martha Beathers	0	1	0
March 20 Gave you to go to ye crisning	0	1	0
at Aster	0	0	6
for Dying your stockings	0	0	3
for to bye some Binding for your coat.....	0	0	6
For to pay for a pair of Buckels	0	0	10
Gave to you at Easter	0	5	6
You Laid out at Liverpool	0	1	8
For to By some yarn and needles an Lase...	0	0	3
To bye a pare of sleevs.....	0	0	10½
Gave to you to pay for your stocking	0	1	7
to Daniel Linacar for heeltaping	0	0	2
to go to Upton fair.....	0	1	0
For thrid and needles and ½ Lace	0	0	2
For your hat	0	4	4
For to pay for mending your stays	0	1	6
For to go to ye coaling*.....	0	0	2
For to pay for a new pair of shoon.....	0	4	8
To pay for a new shift	0	2	6
Gave to you.....	0	0	4
For a knew hankecher	0	0	6
For stript† and pins	0	0	5
to go to ye shoe	0	0	3
to go to Upton fair.....	0	1	0
took a naughty shilling.....	0	1	0

1783

Agreed with Martha Bird for £2 . 10 . 0

you had towe pence for to By a greator	0	0	2
to pay for mending your shoon.....	0	0	7

* The farmers carted coals gratuitously for the rural Blacksmith, and he in return sharpened pickaxes, &c., without charge. On the day of bringing home the coals, bread and cheese and ale were given to the men, and the evening's proceedings often wound up with a dance.

† Striped linen.

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February 16 to go home	0	1	6
Paid for mending your shoon	0	0	2
March 26 paid to Daniel* for mending	0	1	6
April 5 paid for your Bedgown	0	2	4½
Aprel 13 Gave to you to pay for your shoon.	0	0	6
May 4 Gave to you	0	1	0
May 28 Gave to you to by a sheeft & pockets	0	3	6
To pay for mending your shoon	0	0	6
To pay for your sithers	0	0	3
To pay for a lace	0	0	8
For a pair of new shoon	0	3	9
To go to the Leasa side	0	0	8
To pay for your buckels	0	0	8
To go to the Merry night	0	0	2
Mending your shoon	0	0	1
For mending your shoon	0	0	6
For your Bedgown	0	4	5
For heeltaping your shoon	0	0	4
For a pair of Sythers	0	0	2
For your shoon mending	0	0	11
For heeltaping your shoon	0	0	4
For anew pair of shoon	0	3	9
toart paying for a pair of stockings	0	0	1½
to pay for your ribbining	0	1	0
at November	0	0	4
For soaling your shoon	0	1	2
For dying a pound of yarn	0	0	4
For a new pair of shoon & mountebank†	0	4	6

1763

Agreed with ye Wench for £1 ,, 5 ,, 0

at Sroftide	0	0	2
for a Shift	0	2	6
for a Shift	0	2	6
at Upton fair	0	0	6
for a gown	0	7	9½
for loining ye gown	0	0	10
for a pair of shoos	0	3	6
at Upton fair	0	2	0
to by sum linste	0	1	1
to her mother	0	0	6
when Shee went home	0	3	0
for making ye Gown	0	1	0
	1	5	4½

* Daniel Linacre. † The Mountebank show at Upton.

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This "wench" seems to have overdrawn her account slightly; though her spending money at Shrovetide was not great. The "linste" mentioned was actually *linsey*, a kind of cloth which took its name from Lindsey in Suffolk. It was sometimes called "Linsey-woolsey."

IV.—Manners and Customs and Amusements.

The amusements common among people remote from towns must have presented a good deal of sameness all over England; still,—as we learn from Brand, Hone, and other writers,—there were customs which were restricted to special localities.

In these accounts we read such entries as the following:—

1762, to a cak play..... 0 ,, 1 ,, 0
1764, to go to a cak play ..... 0 ,, 2 ,, 0
1767, to a cake play ..... 0 ,, 1 ,, 0

The *cake-play* usually occurred after harvest. In those days, people gleaned after the reapers; and the grain so procured was made into flour, which the wife of some respectable labouring man baked into cakes. These were played for, at a nominal value, in some private house, never the ale house of the district; and the practice was not necessarily connected with drinking. It was an indirect mode of assisting some industrious poor family in the neighbourhood, who thus profited to the extent of a few shillings. Now that gleaning is practically abolished, the custom is unknown.

The *prison-bar play* was of greater pretensions. It took place in the open air, and by day; on some "swang" of land suitable for the purpose. In this case, it was usually at the Meols, or on the Leasowe, or near Wallasea lighthouse. Different townships played against each other, as competing Cricket clubs do at present; and the prize was usually a half barrel of ale, with a roasted sheep and potatoes. Both winners and losers shared in the crowning meal. There were of course a good many spectators; and their various con-

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ditions may be seen from the amount of money which they spent respectively. For example, two men—one of them a first-class workman, for his wages were £7 per annum in 1782—spend a shilling each; a hired lad sixpence; and the maid and "y^{e} wench" two pence each.

Amusement at a greater distance from home was obtained by attending the races at Upton. A man servant required 1s. for spending-money on such an occasion. The race took place in a large field called the Big Croft. There were also races at Oxton, but of a different kind: these latter were usually foot-races and donkey-races. There was a May-pole at Caldy. There were also races at Crosby, on the Lancashire side of the river; for "Joseph Hews," a man servant, had 10s. 6d. in 1783 "to go to Crosbe rase." About the same time another man called James had 10s. 1d. for the same purpose.

It was customary also, even when there was no fair, to go to see a "show." The nature of it is not specified; but on three occasions the payment was only a penny; and on a fourth, an adult paid three pence. On one occasion, the entertainment is specified; as Stephen Lether and another man got 1s. 6d. each to go to see the "Mountebag." This was in 1780. On one occasion a person called James Crockson indulged in confectionery also, as the entry is "for ye sho "and caks 4d.;" and the very next entry is "for cards and "cakes 9d."

Among the indoor amusements was the "sewing," perhaps equivalent to the "quilting" of more modern times. The young women assembled to work in the afternoon, and the young men joined them after the close of their daily labour. Then, no doubt there was ale, procured at Nanny Buckley's of Moreton; and perhaps dancing. One of the maids provided herself with 9d. "to go to Croston's soing." There were also raffles, probably held at private houses, for the

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money advanced does not look as if drinking had been practised. In 1798 and 1799, we have the entry, "to go to ye "raflin 6d."; but in 1803 it is a shilling on two occasions. In none of the four cases is it stated what the article was that was raffled for.

Some of the out-door sports were of the usual barbarous kind. Cock-fighting was common; and farm servants sometimes paid for cocks which were kept for the purpose by neighbouring cottagers. The entries under this head are numerous; showing that the practice was very little changed by time, and that even the boys took an unusual interest in it. Two entries about 1784 are, "at a cocking at Will Corf's," and the cockpit is visible on the side of Bidstone Hill, to the present hour. The first entry about bull-baiting, which was held at Moreton, occurs under 1781. They were all men who attended, and each one drew from his employer a shilling to spend on the occasion.

The "murryneet" (merry night) is well known in Cumberland and Westmoreland, and has often been explained in dialectal poetry.* In the Glossary to the dialects of those two counties it is described as "a merry meeting, where each "of the guests pays a certain sum, for the benefit of the "person giving the entertainment." It is rarely alluded to in these books; but in 1766 one maid-servant attended four such gatherings, her contribution varying from 2d. to 6d.

The *neck-cutting*, which was attended by both men and women, was not any thing of a very deadly character. It was connected with what is otherwise called the "harvest-

* Aa, lad, sec a murry neet we've hed at Bleckell,
The sound o' the fiddle yet rings i' my ear;
Aw reet clipt and heel'd were the lads and the lasses,
And monie a clever lith huzzy was theer.
The bettermer swort sat snug i' the parlour;
I' the pantry the sweethearters cuttered sae soft;
The dancers they kicked up a stour i' the kitchen;
At lanter the caird-lakers sat i' the loft.

—*Anderson's Cumberland Ballads.*

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"home" or "winning the churn." The last few stalks of grain were platted as they grew, into a band of three strands; and the reapers threw their sickles at this. The one who finally cut it down was the winner. The practice became rare, however, as it was often attended with accidents. Shooting matches were not unusual; and the prizes were generally useful articles manufactured by the smith and carpenter.

V.—Times and Seasons.

The first of these which requires to be noticed is "*Gutet* "Tuesday," otherwise Shrove Tuesday; and as it was the farewell to flesh for a season (*carni-vale*), it was a day of feasting. The servants were accordingly provided with pocket-money.—The following day, Ash Wednesday, was *furmety* day, or the day for "frumenty." Shelled wheat was boiled in new milk, and eaten by those who cared for it.—Next came "Aster," as it is called, when there was "an "eggen," or games with eggs. It may be noticed in passing, that the use of the egg so commonly at Easter originated in its being regarded as symbolical of the resurrection:—out of the dead comes the living.

I find only one notice of "May-eve:" it is when Martha Bird gets 2d. to spend. In Scotland and in the Scottish districts of Ireland, this evening used to be regarded with great superstition; and the observances are traceable back to a period anterior to Christianity. It was the *beltane** or time of the Baal fires (*Baal-tinne*), the name of which is preserved in Bal-tin-glass, in the County of Wicklow.

Soon after came the Rushbearing time, when in the absence of carpets and even boards, our ancestors provided something soft and warm for the feet, especially in churches. In the

* Ours is no sapling, chance sown by the fountain,
Blooming at *Beltane*, in winter to fade.
—*Scott, Lady of the Lake.*

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"Lakeland of Lancashire" I have seen coarse straw mats used. In some parts, the rush-bearing did not take place till the end of July or the beginning of August; but here the entry is given under May 26—"To go to the Rushbiring, 3s."

Whitsuntide was then as now, a time for recreation; and the cockfights usually took place at the two ecclesiastical seasons of Easter and "Whisentide." In 1797, we find the Old Style quoted; and the practice continued in rural districts till after 1820. A labouring man's time was reckoned "from the Tuesday after Old Midsomer (July 5) to August "24."

The 5th of November was also an important date, and 1s. was usually advanced to the junior male servants. Also, in the Church accounts for the year 1765, we have "at y^{e} "gunpoudertrason 10s." This sum was probably paid to the ringers at Bidstone Church.

VI.—Agricultural Implements and Operations.

One of the implements least known is the "push plough," which is pressed forward by the breast of the man who guides it, instead of being drawn by cattle. It suited certain portions of Bidstone moss, on which horses could not be placed with safety: but it is used at the present day in rough and heathy grounds, and where the material cleared off is capable of being burnt. Hundreds of the leases on landed estates in Cheshire, stipulate that the tenant "shall not push plough "nor burn." It appears to have been practised in the winter, for there is an entry "November y^{e} 28 1780, Settled with "Thomas Hews for pushing and days works;" and again, February 3, the farmer received "for pushing 10s." In the same year, we have "Indetted to Will Jones for Pushing "£1 2s.;" and "To Thomas Hewhes when y^{e} shut pushen, "2s. 6d.," *i.e.* when the practice ceased for the season. The push-plow is still sometimes used in brick-fields, to peel

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off the sod, and level the ground for the purpose of brick-making.

The ordinary plough was made of wood, with a wooden mould board. The common carts had wooden axles till the beginning of the present century, plated with iron where the friction was greatest. The harrows were of ash wood, the teeth of course of iron; there were none then with iron "boles." Rollers were of stone or wood, without shafts, and drawn by a chain attached to the axles; and churning was by hand up and down.

Some of the implements of husbandry are mentioned; and as it is usually in connexion with the subject of price, a few may be quoted.

1781 Paid to Thomas Wilson for the *Cheesepress* 11s. A *reaping hook* cost a shilling; for in 1783 "Old Thomas "Dodd had For to Bye a sickel 1s.;" and again, about the same time, Samuel Spark had "in to pay for a hook 1s."

A *scythe* was a more important article, and showed a greater variety in price. Thus, in 1774, "to by a sythe 4s.;" in 1781, 4s.; in 1783, 4s. 6d.; and "July y^{e} 10, 1800, Georg "Miers had 10s. 6d. to by a syth." In 1783, another person got "For to Bye a sythe 3s. 6d.;" and in 1793 only 2s. Thus the price differed within very wide limits. In 1772, a shovel cost 5s.; and in 1766, "Thomas Dodd had for "ashovel 3s. 6d."

We do not know the cost of a *pump*, and indeed at the present day that depends greatly on circumstances, but in 1765 there is the entry "for taking up y^{e} pump & repairing "it 8s.;" also for a long *ladder*, 32 gangs, 4½d, 11s. 7½d.*

The following entries let us within the gates of the Englishman's castle, and show us a little of the character of his household gods. The date is 1782.

* The original entry was 12s., which is 32 times 4½d; but as it is clear that in a ladder of 32 lengths there would only be 31 "rounds" or "rungs" or steps, the entry written over it is the correct one.

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To a turnel* and worthin hook†		13	8
To a pare of homes		2	6
To a Cart	3	12	„
To a grate		7	6
To 4 Chears		8	6
To one pair of bedstocks‡		6	„
To a pan	2	12	6
To Oiron for his wheels	1	11	6
To Spoons, Silver		18	6
To Chene [China ware]		7	6
To a Oyron§ and heters		4	„
To Blankets and 1 quilt	1	„	„
To a Squoob‖		7	6

The process and expense of house building in 1776 may be seen from the following.

Expence of ye hous at Bidston

for 8 load of lime	£2	0	6
for timber	3	0	0
to ye Bricklaer	3	2	0
to 5½ thousand Slats	4	0	0
for 6 measurs of hare	0	8	0
for 500½c of Lats	0	9	7
for 100 hundred Lats	0	2	„
for 11 thousand of Brick	0	6	0

The foregoing are only for materials; the following represents labour chiefly.

Acount of ye charg of ye hous at Bidstone.

To hewing ye rock	0	6	6
To the timber at liverpool	3	3	0
To ye bricklear	3	3	0
To lime to Latham	2	2	0
To Samuel Hasal	2	2	0
To ye Slater	1	11	6
To ye Glasher	2	10	„
To Samuel Hasals	1	6	3

* A trough used for salting bacon, sometimes used as a kneading trough.

† A "grape" or trident, with the teeth bent down at a right angle, for hauling manure from a cart which has been slightly tilted up.

‡ A bedstead; elsewhere valued at 10s.

§ A box smoothing iron.

‖ "A long seat or sofa" called a "squab" in the North. "A soft stuffed "cushion or stool; whence a fat man or woman."—*Bailey.*

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To ye Slater	1	16	10
To John Pendleton	5	18	1

A barn and a carthouse were much less expensive than the foregoing.

The price of thatching is interesting.

for four Days thatching	£,,	4	8
for Drawing Straw	,,	3	,,
for thatch pricks*.....	,,	2	,,
for Serving ye thatcher	,,	2	8
for mate for ye thatcher	,,	2	8
for 500 of pricks	,,	1	8
for laying ye calf house with flags	,,	3	6
for boards for making ye stall	,,	3	2
for a pound of nales	,,	,,	4
for making ye Stall	,,	1	6

Without giving the actual entries, it may suffice to mention the following. "A Gleasur for leding ye windows" charged 3s.; "a carpender for puting too Dwrsils in, & mending ye "Doors," 1s. 6d.; and a "back barn door and 3lbs of nales" cost 7s. 4½d.

The smith charged in connexion with the horses, "for fore "new shoos," 1s. 4d.; and "for 3 remoovs and 1 New Shew," 7d. The killing and dressing of a pig cost a shilling, and of a cow one and sixpence. Sheering, *i.e.* reaping grain, cost 1s. 8d. per day in 1781; but 1s. 3d. when the pressure was less great. This was to hired labourers, who were not fed by the farmer. In the hay harvest a mower was paid "1s. 6d. "and mate" in 1798. The seasons appear to have been sometimes late, or the ground was cold, for we find "Septem "ye 9 began to Sheer." We find in 1803, 2s. paid "for "Sheering Sheep," *i.e.*, to one man, who probably shore five or six in the day.

Some of the other operations strike us as curious. Thus "feighing," or taking the sod from the marl; "guttering" or clearing water off the fields or farms; "fending," or clearing out the passages or drains of the slow running streams, a

* More commonly called "scollops."

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very necessary operation where the fall is so slight. William Jones charged 1s. 2d. per rood (perch or rod) for doing so "in y^e^ Town Mos." "Geathering" meant gathering in the sheaves, or the mown grass. An acre of "fough" meant of fallow land. The farmer gave "4½ days to y^e^ highways," "which cost him 20s. 3d.; and apparently he had three men at work during the time. A more curious entry, however, is the following, which deserves a line to itself.

Pade for Stoping y^e^ say, 7 men ..... £,, 8 ,,

This was not on the coast, but at Wallasea Pool, which sometimes flooded the Marsh.

So minute is the record, that we find even the names of the fields, some of which are descriptive, and others only traditional. Thus Hawthorn hey,* Bigpocket hey, Lower Morgan, West Car,† Pasture park, The Gorse, Tail Ends, Tows,‡ Tows-and-Triangle, Cloddibutts, Malt-hey, Pressfield, Marl-heaps, Biggra-cok,§ Faugh.

The names of the cattle are also sometimes significant; but often they appear to be the names of the persons from whom the animals were purchased. Thus we have Nudlak, Harden, Finch, Green, Cringak, Pied-heifer, Welshwoman, Sour-looks, Cush,‖ Brockney, Blossom, Robison, Brown, Dickey, Nut, Pink, Black-back.

There is even a perfect record of the fruit trees which were planted. It is as follows:—

Acount of y^e^ trees that is planted at Bidstone 1775,
y^e^ first roe

A Wastern Russet: a golden Ranet: a Pawmer Ruset: a Paremane: 2 Nonperels: a minshow crab: a Scarlet Pippen: a golden renet: a Oring Pippen: a holand Pipen.

* Hey, a field; a very common name near West Kirkby. It is still preserved in Hackin's hey, Lancelot's hey, and one or two other parts of the town of Liverpool.

† A low marshy spot, in which alders frequently grow.

‡ Roughs. § Big gray-cock.

‖ Bald or unhorned, what is called "moiley," from *moel*, bald.

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VII.—Farm Produce and Food.

The following were the prices in 1761 :—wheat 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. a measure or bushel, oats 1s. 7d., barley 4s. 2d. Cheese was sold at the earlier part of the period at 2d. per lb ; but this was of "skim milk." It then rose to a guinea per cwt. ; but probably this was the cwt. of 120lbs. After Bonaparte's time, produce became dearer, and cheese sold for 7d. per lb.

In 1782, butter sold for 7d. per lb., then it rose to 8d., and in 1809-10 to 1s. 6d. There is a record inside the cover of the oldest book, that two pounds of butter were sold for 11d. In 1793, some was sold for 9d., and in 1797 for 1s.

In 1764, potatoes were 10d. per measure ; and about the same time eggs sold for 5d. and 6d. per dozen.

The provender for horses was not costly, as it was raised on the spot. Thus we read—

from ye 4 of July to 28 of November is 21 weeks, ye coult lay in and did eat 3 hundred of hay	£0	15	0
& a measure and a half of corn at 2/6		3	9

Gorse, which cost 2s. a load, was used for two purposes : when withered, it was burned, for heating the oven ; and when green it was beaten upon a stone, mixed with oats, and given to the horses. It was said to make their coats silky. Afterwards, a gorse mill was erected for crushing it.

The prices of stock varied very much at different times ; and of course it is impossible to know the condition of the animals. We have some guide, however, when they were sold in large numbers. Thus in 1775, so many as "90 "eughs" (ewes) were bought at ten shillings a head all round ; "weathers" at the same price, "eues & lams" at 13s. 6d. the two ; and certain other wethers at higher and lower prices. This was at the close of February.

Also, in 1762, we have the following entry :—

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Sould a Sou for	1	7	0
Sould a Pig for	1	9	6
Sould a Mair and Coult	4	0	0

Sacks of chaff were long sold for 8d. each, then they rose to 6d., and still higher. In 1800, a "load of Stray" or "strow" (straw) was sold for 10s. 6d.

Coal was got at Denhall near Neston; it sold for about 6s. 8d. a ton, or 4d. per cwt., but the better kinds were sold for 8s. 4d. Lancashire coal, brought by a flat, cost 11s.

Foreign produce was not unknown in the district; and it was understood that there was a deal of smuggling. In 1779 "a bottel of wine" cost 1s. 8d.: and a pint of rum 1s. 6d. Though tobacco is mentioned previous to 1780, spelled "tobacow," it is not till 1795 that quantity and price are placed together. Its use had then become common, and the current price was 10d. and 11d. per quarter, or 8s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. per pound. It is spelled "tobaco," "tobakir," "toba," "tobak," &c.

As a matter of course, living was cheap when prices were so moderate,—especially in the farm-houses of the district. The following entry appears to refer to 1761 :—

To y^e^ Welsh man			
for one week's board.....	0	3	0
for too Days board	0	1	0
for fore meels	0	0	6

It is thus evident that there were four meals daily, and that the cost was sixpence per day. Oatmeal was not unknown, for in 1809 we read of "a pack of mail."

In the course of forty years prices had risen considerably; nevertheless the following entry, of date June 23rd, 1800, is partly explained by the foregoing. "Agreed with Georg "Miers for 2/- per Day, hee to find himself," (provide for, or feed himself.)

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VIII.—Clothing and Personal Articles.

Some one has said that the human animal is the only one which comes into the world unclothed,—without shell, scales, hair, wool, or feathers,—and it is the only one that can clothe itself. Thus, the animal and vegetable world are laid under contribution, and when that which is necessary has been done, fashion with its continual change gives employment to human ingenuity.

In an old song of the last century, called the "Brave "Tilling Farmer," he is represented as saying—

> I eat my own lamb,
> My own chicken and ham,
> I shear my own sheep, and I wear it.

Hence, until manufactures drove the spinning wheel and the loom from private houses, by producing the article more cheaply than it could be produced at home; spinning and weaving were well-known domestic employments. In the olden time, a woman was regarded as unmarriageable until she had spun a set of bed, table, and personal linen; and from this fact we derive the term Spin-ster, the last syllable of which is a feminine* termination.

Articles, especially of linen, were home-spun, woven in the neighbourhood, and dyed in the house; woollen cloths were usually purchased. The practice is probably not yet extinct, for I once met two brothers in a country Sunday School, every article of whose clothing had been spun in their own house and woven by themselves. The dyeing and tailoring jointly did not cost them more than two shillings per suit.

Wool was bought by farm servants by the pound, was spun by poor women in the cottages, knitted into stockings and dyed. There are numerous references to this practice. Stock-

* As bak-er bak-ster; brew-er brew-ster; seam-er seam-ster; web-ber web-ster; song-er song-ster; &c. The meaning has become so lost to the populace, that we now apply the words brewster, baxter, deemster, &c. to men; and a woman we call a seam-str-ess [double fem.]

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ings were sometimes purchased; but "market stockings" were proverbially of inferior quality,—they were as shoddy compared with sound broad-cloth.

The word "trousers" appears to have been unknown all over the district, as I have not found an instance of its occurrence. The knee breeches were then in very common use, even by small boys. Frequently they were of leather or of some strong and common material, like our modern corduroy. People of the better class resorted to Mr. White of Chester, who usually provided them with a pair annually, at the cost of a guinea.

Clogs were extensively worn; a sort of compromise between the French *sabot* and the English shoe. And shoes appear to have been the most costly article of dress, for they were expensive in the first instance, and with rough roads and constant use, they required frequent repair. There were country shoemakers, of course, who were known to the whole surrounding population, and who gave strong material and good work for very limited reward.

Some of the articles of women's dress require a few words of explanation. The word "coat" occurs frequently: and at present we understand that to be part of a man's dress. It was formerly a word denoting a "gown," and an outer coat meant an outer dress or covering. We still use the the word petti-coat, but it is now almost forgotten in the expression* under clothing. The "bedgown" is a short cotton jacket worn over the chemise as a sort of night dress; but in rural districts where visitors are few and primitive, worn also during the day. A "brat" does not mean a baby, but a coarse apron, or "rubber," and the entry "p^{d} for dieng your Brat" does not mean that any one had been "helping Providence away," as the Irish say,

* Similiar changes take place in reference to men's dress. Thus, the old "big coat" becomes a "great coat" an "over coat," a "surtout," &c.: while the old "brace-girdle" or "breech-girdle" has substituted for it "gallowses" refined into "suspenders," and this again merged in the ambiguous term "braces."

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with an infant. Nothing more is meant than that a coarse apron was coloured in the usual way. In Scotland* people generalize the word and speak of "brats o' claes" meaning "duds of clothes," or popularly "bits o' things." Most of the other words will be understood readily.

We are now prepared to examine the clothing; and perhaps the best plan will be to take a man and a woman, a lad and a wensh, and clothe each from the skin out. This is a little like what Condillac a French philosopher did with his well-known animated statue, imparting one sense at a time, till he had given the whole five. The place, Lower Wirrall: the time, 1760 to 1780.

Man. First let us get him a shirt. The material cost 3s., and the needlewoman was satisfied with 6d. for making it up; sometime indeed with 4d. A pair of breeches cost 2s. 4d., 5s., and 8s., of course varying according to quality, and 1s. for making; and we may fairly assume that 5s. to 6s. was a reasonable average. The materials for a waistcoat cost 1s. 6d., and the making of them up from 9d. to 2s. 6d. A coat cost 12s. for the material, and 2s. for the making, though one cost 27s. Stephen Lether had "a coat of fustian" for 9s. Thus, a working man could have obtained his three principal articles of clothing for about thirty shillings or two pounds. This does not differ widely from the facts which we find when grouping them; as "cloathes and making" £1 7s. 0d., "cloath 31s. 6d., making "7s. 6d," viz., £1 19s. There is a verbal error in one of the entries respecting Thomas Evans, 1778; it is "for cloath for "cloath 16s." Sometimes new sleeves were put upon a coat, new cloth on an old garment. John Jones paid for cloth for this purpose 4s. 6d., in 1780.

It is difficult to get at the price of a hat, as it is often

* In the Glossary to Burns's Poems, "Brat" is made to signify "coarse "clothes, rags, &c."

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mentioned in connexion with other articles of dress. Thus "for to by a coat and hat 10s. 10½d.," and "for a pair of "breeches and a hat [to a lad] 5s." Now, we have often known stiffened wool hats sold for 2s. each, lined with calico, bound at the brim, and encircled with a band of black tape :— so that we may fairly allow 1s. 6d. for the hat. Beaver hats were then in use, but of course little known in this part of the country. A hat for Gilbert Urmson, a mere boy, cost 6s. 6d. ; and "hats for Ketty and betty" [his sisters] £1 10s. A pair of stockings cost from 1s. 6d to about 2s. 9d.: but those at the latter price were home-made, knitted so as to be thick, strong, and durable. A man's shoes cost 5s. or 6s., and a pair of half boots half-a-guinea. But what with soleing, heeling, "heeltaping," patching, toeing, stitching, &c., shoe leather was costly.

In the case of a lad there were practically the same items, but they were about one fourth less costly. Little Gilbert Urmson's shoes cost only 2s. 2d. in 1798 ; but he was very young, as in the previous year his "frocks" had cost 7s., and a drum 6d. The man also had "a chist," which is occasionally referred to: that of "Samuel Elobe" cost 10s. 6d. in 1764, and William Maddock's cost 9s. 6d. in 1784. This was the first article procured when a man became a domestic servant.

It is clear that both men's and women's clothing was fastened by buckles: notably the shoes and the belt, and again, the breeches at the knees. These objects admitted of great variety in form and finish : as may be seen in those turned up on the Leasowe shore and figured in *Ancient Meols*. The cost varied from about sixpence to one-and-sixpence. Buckles were also mended, probably by the rural whitesmith. On one occasion, the cost of repairing was a halfpenny, on a second it was twopence, and on a third twopence-halfpenny. Almost every man and boy had a "nife" or knife, and the usual cost

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of this was 6d., but others were bought for 2d., 3d. and 4d. On one occasion, a knife is combined with another useful article: thus—"for a knife and redencome £0 0s. 7d." This is a comb with long wide teeth, used for the purpose of arranging the hair; and it is thus distinguished from the "fine tooth" comb, which is used for promoting cleanliness, especially among children. Some of the men had watches, but they were probably old ones which did not indicate time with accuracy; as they cost only a guinea each. But one first-class workman, whose wages as a domestic servant were only six guineas a year, drew upon the future so far as to pay five guineas for a really good article.

The *woman's* inner garment, now a "chemise" [American dialectal form *shim'-my*] was then a "shift"; and Shakspeare and others* have found this word convenient for punning. This cost from 1s. 6d. to 3s.; the former being small for a "wench," or of inferior quality. The making of a shift, when the material was given, was 4d. A petticoat was evidently intended for warmth not for show; as in 1812 one cost eight shillings, and in 1813, ten. A "bedgown" was of frequent occurrence, and its usual price appears to have varied from half-a-crown to four and sixpence. The "wensh's coat" cost 3s., and Nanse Meadows's the same sum. But the latter had "for to by a gown" £1 11s. 6d.; and the making of a gown cost 2s. 6d. This of course was a more pretentious article. Elizabeth Dod pays 1s. 6d. for the making of her cloak in 1778; but the cost of material is not given. But in 1795 a cloak cost 17s. 6d. A woman's "coat" in the beginning of the present century cost 3s., and "an under coat" 4s. 6d. A new pair of "mitings" cost 3s.; and at an earlier period 1s.

A "brat" cost 1s. 2d., two of them together 2s. 1d.; and one, consisting of a yard of check, 1s. 5d. The ordinary apron

* I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.—*Shak.* Cymbeline i, 3.
She's a poor body has no *shift*.—*Pop. Proverb.*

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was of about the same value. A bonnet cost 2s. 6d. in 1762, and 4s. in 1807. But the two may have been of different qualities or kinds. In 1768 "a hat and ribins" cost 5s. 10d. A "shall" cost 2s. 10d. in 1796; and a trunk on two occasions, 11d. and 3½d. respectively. The latter was probably only a band-box. A handkerchief, which we may suppose was printed cotton, cost 2s. 7d.; and stays from 1s. to 8s.

A woman's shoes cost 3s. 6d. and 4s., but frequently required mending; and clogs cost about fourteenpence. Little "Cattey" Urmson's shoes cost 2s. 9d. in 1787: and those of her younger sister "bety," 2s. 2d. A pair of garters cost 3d. or 4d.; in one case the word is written "gaters" but the meaning is obvious. Thimbles must have been very cheap, for it is not thought necessary to state their price separately. The record is such as the following:—

for borders and thimdle	0 - 0 - 10
To pay for a thimble, Blᵏworsted and thrid ...	- 0 - 6
Also, "Your Sithers Grining"	- 0 - 2

A few small articles may be grouped in one paragraph. "Tremen" for a "wascot" cost 3s., but this properly belongs to men's apparel. Women, however, paid on several occasions 1d. and 2d. for "some thrid" [quantity not stated]; 1d. for inkle, and 3d. for "thrid and inkle." "A ounce of yarn" cost 1½d. and "a pound of cotten" 1s. 3d. "Some cap borders" cost 1s. 6d., and "a cap border" 1s. 8d. "Two ounce of wostard" [worsted] 5d.

Other remarks will be suggested to the reader by the examples of the entries which are quoted.

IX.—Church Matters.

Some light is thrown upon these subjects, by a statement, from time to time of the Church Wardens' accounts; as we see for what purposes the expenses were incurred. We commence with 1767.

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Pade conserning ye church.

at ye first visatation	0	5	0
for a shoveltreeing	0	1	4
when ould church wardings made ther acounts	0	2	0
for geathering a breef	0	1	0
for bred and wine	0	8	6
for gathering a church lay	0	5	0
for a shee foks to ye Knocktorum folks caut in ye park	0	8	0
at ye gunpoudertrason	0	10	0
to ye parishners	0	10	0
to John Pendelton	0	8	8
for cort fees	0	4	0
for a form of praier youd prence*	0	0	8
to ye Second visatation	0	10	0
to my hors too times	0	5	0
for indorsing ye breefs	0	2	0
for a prair book	0	16	0

The following are illustrative in like manner; they appear to refer to 1782 and 1783 respectively.

What i have pade upon ye Church acount at ye 5 of November	1	0	0
to ye Belrops	0	18	0
to too times for my hors to ye visation		5	0
to bread and wine at Crismas		9	6
to bread and wine at Easter		9	6
to one time to ye visation		2	6
to gathering a church lay		2	6
to 8 riding breefs		8	0
	3	15	0

1788.

Lade out Since easter meeting.

to sining ye breefs & parish		2	8
to Bread and wine at Micalmas		9	6
to ye fift of November	1	0	0
to sining ye breefs ye 5 of Nov.		2	0
to fore riden breefs		4	0
to too bell ropes		8	0
to Numberellow		16	0

* This was Edward Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, born 2nd November, 1767.

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to helping to take y^e bell down.....	1 ,, 0
to fore riding breefs	4 ,, 0
to geathering a churchlay.....	2 ,, 6
to too times my hors to y^e visatation	5 ,, 0
	3 ,, 14 ,, 8

The following expressions in the foregoing require explanation :—

"Shoveltreeing." Fixing a wooden handle in an iron shovel, to be used at the burial of the dead.

A "breef." Briefs were in use in the early Papal times; and for certain purposes they were in use in England since the Reformation. They were issued by the authority of the Crown, for building churches and other pious uses; and especially when a desolating fire had occurred in any part of the kingdom. Hence we find, in the records of our local churches, allusion to historical events of great importance. But it was found that the expenses of collection were very heavy, in one case amounting to 54 per cent. of the whole. Briefs or Queen's letters are now abolished; but they existed long in remote districts in a modified form. A magistrate or clergyman authorised a collection to be made in the parish, within a given time; the churchwarden signed it, and usually gave a shilling; then, if the time was short or the area extensive, a man on horseback went round and made the collection. This was called a "riding brief."

A "lay," was a church-rate.

The female fox was caught, and paid for, on the same principle that many of the ancient parishes kept a "mole "catcher." It was the removal of vermin, and a public benefit. The "gunpoudertrason" has been noticed already; and so also has the large Prayer Book.

In 1782 the expenses on the fifth of November have increased, and they are continued in the following year at the same rate. One entry for this year illustrates the difficulty

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of writing a language which is learned almost exclusively by the ear; the *n* of the indefinite article is connected with the initial vowel of the noun.* Thus we have "Numberellow;" probably a large one to shelter the minister during the burial of the dead

As the Acts relating to the commutation of the Tithe originated about 1836, following the unfortunate affair of Rathcormac in Ireland, it is clear that the tithes were collected "in kind" over the country generally, at the times to which these records refer. But there was nothing to prevent any Rector or Vicar who pleased from making a pecuniary arrangement with the farmers of his parish; and accepting an equitable assessment, in anticipation of legal enactments. There can be no doubt that this took place in hundreds of cases, and that the arrangement was advantageous to both parties.

The following shows the plan of assessment. The produce of each field was valued, at so much per acre; and a little knowledge of farming operations enabled both parties to concur in the assessment.

An acount of what the tythe [of Moreton] is carged with, in the year 1781.

the gorse 2½ac at 5s per Acer comes to	0	10	0
the pasterpart 8½ at 5 per Acre	0	17	6
for yard 1½ at 2s comes to	0	8	0
tows 1 at 5 per Acre	0	5	0
the Bottom of the tailends 2a at 6s [hay] ...	0	12	0
the Little Meadow 1½ at 5.....	0	7	6
the Big-gra-cok 2¼ at 6†			
the Marlheaps 2 at 6.....	0	12	0
the pasture 2 at 8	0	16	0
the Low morgan 1½	0	12	0
the towsandtrayangle 3a	0	18	0
the Cloddibutts 1 Acre†.....	0	0	0

* In the vocabularies of the fifteenth century, we find such expressions as the following:—a *n*abbye, a *n*appylle, a *n*awnt, a *n*eggylle (eagle) a *n*erre (arr or cicatrix), a *n*ostryche, a *n*owle. Similarly, we find *n*appe (ape), *n*arche (arch), *n*ere (a human ear), *n*ore (oar), *n*ylle (isle or island), *n*axyltree (axle.)

† We infer that some fields were not charged; and there appears to be a slight error in the addition.

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the flasd 2	0	14	0
the Malthay 2 of weat (wheat)	1	16	0
the presfield 3	2	11	0
two Acre in the tail ends	1	10	0
two Acre of fough at 18^{s}	1	16	0
to 27 cows at 6 per cow	0	18	6
to 2 sows at 1 apece	0	2	0
to 1 goose 1^{s} [*i.e.* for the flock]	0	1	0
	14	14	6

In other annual accounts, we find such memoranda as the following :—

for a safe delivery of y^{e} Queen*	0	0	8
to y^{e} Glasure	0	5	9
for geathering a churchle	0	5	0
for too foxes	0	4	0
for a beercloth	3	8	3
for glasing y^{e} steeple windows	1	7	10

The records of other years appear to be made upon this principle ; but applying to the Bidstone farm. Thus,

Agreed for y^{e} toyth, for y^{e} year of our Lord for 1765 for £5 - 4 - 0

Agreed for y^{e} toyth for y^{e} year of our lord 1766 for £4 ,, 19 ,, 6

Agreed for y^{e} toyth for y^{e} year of our Loard 1767 £6 ,, 7 ,, 6

It would appear that the young people were regularly instructed and brought forward for confirmation ; for a frequent entry is such as the following :—

1765 when he went to be confirmed	0	1	0
1805 to be confirmed	0	2	6
1825 Gave to you to go to y^{e} Confirmation	0	0	6

X.—Miscellaneous Facts.

The reader will have seen, from the quotations given, that a large amount of the spelling is on the phonetic principle. A hundred and twenty years ago, education was at a low ebb ; and therefore the entries of John Wharton are most primitive

* On the occasion of the birth of the Princess Augusta-Sophia, b. 8th Nov., 1768.

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and curious in these volumes. He cared little for conventional spellings; and would have given the same word in two different forms, not only on the same page but in the same line. Punctuation was unknown; capital letters were not used according to any fixed rule; and frequently the indefinite article formed part of the noun.

The following are a few words which are found in an unusual number of forms.

Militia is "melisho" in 1802, "milisha" in 1765; "milishe" in 1800, "millisshew" in 1765, and "millishow" in 1761. The man required from 1s. to 3s. in going to the militia. "Lotting-time" was the period of drawing or finding the men by lot: but a substitute was readily procurable for about £5. In three instances in 1803 a guinea was given to the persons going, and fifteen shillings to a fourth.

Part of a woman's dress was her "stais" or "stase"; and of course she wore an "aporn" or "apern." She required some "muzelen*" as well as a "penneth of hinkle†" now and then; and in making "shurts," she used her "sithers‡" of course. A young woman called "Ginne [Jenny] Dod," who was probably connected with old Thomas Dod, often named in these accounts, spent 6d. out of her wages, about 1778, "to a ribing;" and Nanse Bird, in 1784, "to a riben." Dickens tells us, in his *Household Words*, that whenever there is a crowd in the street, one of the maid-servants is sure to remember that she wants a "mossel of ribbing" at an

* *Muslin* is derived from Mosul where it was first manufactured; just as *cambric* is from Cambray, and *cravat* from Croatia. So that when we say "a cambric muslin cravat," we allude indirectly to three places; and one of the least important of our articles of dress has enlisted the talents of the human family from beyond the Euphrates to the basin of the Rhine.

† *Inkle*, narrow white tape. It would appear as if the manufacturers of it were few in number, and had a sort of freemasonry of their own; for there is a provincial expression "as great [*i.e.* intimate] as inkle-weavers." Several occupied the same "seat board" and wove at the loom close together.

‡ *Scissors* is still pronounced *sithors*, in a great part of Lancashire.

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adjoining shop. In these accounts we have even the word "ribbining."

One important article of clothing which appears to have been the most costly of all is called "shoon," in one of the later books; and this is only the Saxon plural *shoe-en*, still prevalent in the Scottish dialect. But the articles are also called "shoos," "shoose," and "shos." The manufacturer of them also is called a "shewmaker," a "shughmaker," and a "shumaker." Though there are many entries about the mending of shoes, I nowhere find the word "cobbler;" who was a mender only. The cobbler was to the shoemaker as the "botcher" (*qu.* patcher) was to the tailor; but probably both these words were unknown in this remote and primitive part of the country. "Heel-taping"* is frequently mentioned.

Connected with shoes were the stockings; and we find the word under the various forms of "stocins," "stockins," and "stokins." And a handkerchief also is a "hankif," a "hanfer," or a "hankecher†;" the last being the form in which the word is usually heard among the vulgar. The history of this word is curious, as it was applied first to the linen napkin with which a woman covered her head in the open air, with or without a wire frame; then it came to be applied to other uses.

Potatoes are spoken of as "tatos," toffee as "tofe." Iron is "oiren," much is "mook," and "towards" which is commonly changed to "toarst" in the dialects, sometimes omits *r* and sometimes *s*. It is "toart" here, and "toast" elsewhere.

"Coarn" and "loard" follow the same analogy, each having a redundant vowel; then, on the opposite system of contraction, "clothes" becomes "cloes."

* This was the lowest and narrowest part. When a toast is drunk at present, one who has only sipped is told to "leave no heel taps."

† Kerchief [*g.d. coverchief*, of *couvier*, F., to cover, and *chef*, the head, F.], a sort of linen dress formerly worn by women on their heads; thence comes *Hand-kerchief*, though improperly.—*Bailey*. Hence also "Pocket-hand-kerchief," "Neck-hand-kerchief," &c.

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The schoolmaster was not abroad, on the contrary we find him at home. On three or four occasions "a book" cost 6d.; and this was evidently a school book,* containing the alphabet, columns of spelling, easy sentences in reading, proverbs, and short stories of interest. After this, the New Testament became the text book. After Christmas, 1784, Steeven Leather is charged "To Scooling 1s. 6d.; and after November, 1788, "Jon y^e^ Lad" is charged twice, viz., "to Pay y^e^ Scool Master 2s." and "to pay y^e^ "Master 2s. 3d." It is evident, therefore, that these were night schools; and we have an entry respecting the schoolmaster's board and lodging at one of the farmhouses. The items in Steeven Leather's accounts were not kept distinct, for we find three joined together, as "a book, cock-pence, and "coal, 1s. 6d." Apparently in 1763, though it is written 1753, a man-servant paid 3s. "for a prair book;" but he spent 2s. shortly after at a cockfight. A more important Prayer Book appears in the accounts of the churchwardens, at the price of 16s. So early as 1827, we find a School Lay, or education rate, levied in the district, before the Education Department had been dreamed of, even by Thomas Wyse, M.P.; and before the idea of educating by local rates had entered the minds of any but the wildest enthusiasts. It was 1s. 6d. when the Poore Lay was 5s. 7d.

At a later period, we have the cost of a rural boarding-school; for Miss Harriet Urmson was sent from home. For three successive years, the sum of eight guineas was paid for her board, and fifteen shillings for her education! Also the dancing master, in her case, charged £1.

So minute are these records that we have the actual names of the persons paying "Lantax," in 1765, and the sums paid

* "Reading-made-easy" and the "Universal Spelling Book," extensively used in the first quarter of this century, are favourable specimens of this class of book. A "quare" of paper cost 1s. 6d.; compare this word with "the King's "*Quhair*" [the King's book] of James I of Scotland.

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respectively. It is unnecessary to quote the latter; but it may be of importance to show who were the "rude forefathers "of the hamlet" of Moreton just a century ago. Here they are. John Chatterton, John Dawson, William Webster, Gilbert Urmson, Thomas Stamford, Thomas Lee, Peter Maddock, Thomas Willson, John Jones, John Wharton, Thomas Smith, John Youds, Thomas Hancock, James Wharton, Richard Woodward, Thomas Wilson, Hanno Williams, Peter Maddock, Georg Meadow, John Wharton, Daniel Peacock, Henry Smith. The amount paid by these was £60 11s. 9¾d. Five of them had several plots of ground.

There is a list of the Townships of the Lower Division of the Hundred of Wirrall given, about 1782; and there are some points of interest in connexion with the spelling of their names. Thus we have Thinwell, Tranmore, Storton, Pooton and Pouton, Heswel come Ouldfield, Geaton, Great *Melts** Little *Mels** and Melse, Oxon and Oxtion, Cady, Dawpa, Lisk Lisket Liskit Liscet and Liscat [Liscard], Wescerby, Saughaumezey, Grang, Nesson, Thustington, Walase, Over Beb*ing*ton* and Nether Be*ben*ton.*

A few words and facts require to be explained. Thus "level measure" in grain was when the top was wiped off with a stick or "straight edge" of any kind. It was sometimes called a "stroked" bushel or measure. In measuring potatoes or apples, it is usual to pile them up.

A "batch" was frequently given by the farmer to a labouring man, in part payment of wages. That was when he was paid in flour ready for being baked, instead of in wheat, which required to be ground at the public mill or in the domestic "quern."

A "thrave" consisted of twenty-four sheaves or two stooks; so that a "thrave of straw" usually meant the straw of twenty-four sheaves. But in our old literature the word is

* These varieties of spelling are given in consecutive lines.

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used with a very wide signification, as "a thrave of ballads." It is probably in a loose sense that we read in 1774 "for 3½ "thrave of bottels 5s. 3d." Now "bottle" is a bundle of straw such as a man can gather up in his arms and fasten by means of a small rope made of part of itself; so that there were twenty-one such bundles in the eighty-four sheaves.

It would appear that the unfeeling creditors of those days arrested both body and goods; and thus made assurance doubly sure. For there was a Mr. Brock taken "out of "Jal" at a cost of £11 11s.; and "to redeem his goods' cost £8 2s. more. There must also have been the poor man's banker at the time, viz., the Pawnbroker; for in 1783 there is an entry against a domestic servant John, "to Redeem "chist £1 1s." And a "Servant Made" who came "at "Midsumer," had evidently "put away some of her things," as the modern saying is, for we read "to redween her gown "11s. 0d." And people were speculative also, for Henry Leather, who was no doubt related to Stephen, has this entry against him, "Gave to you to put in the Lotterey 4s."

The keeping of cattle out on Bidstone marsh was not unattended with danger; for we read, under date of July 15, 1805—"On Monday morning were found the sheep worried "by Mr. Harrison's dogs on the marsh." There were also persons in some respects worse than the dogs, viz., sheep-stealers. There is a tradition that a man called Youds was convicted and sentenced to death, for stealing sheep off the Meols Leasowe; but that his life was spared in consequence of his discovering a conspiracy among his fellow-prisoners to effect their escape.

Even in so healthy a locality,—and it is so in spite of the adjoining low land,—the people were subject to ordinary diseases. There are however very few references to medicine or to medical or surgical duties. In 1766 a growing girl, whom old Mr. Wharton calls "ye wense," appears to have been out of health, for we find the entry, "to too bottles and

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"a puke 2s.;" and nearly forty years after we read, "Paid "Mr. Shaw for your Bottel 1s. 6d." Again, in 1765, Thomas Boardman, whose wages show that he was an adult man, paid a shilling "for to bleeding," then a very common mode of relieving the system. Also "ye Dacktar" received a fee of 1s. 6d. Another man called John was charged in 1783 "to pay for bleeding 1s." Dentistry was not much known at the time, especially in rural districts; as in 1787 we read of a woman called Nanse Benet "to puling ye tooth 6d." We find the word "bad" in the sense of sick,—"gave to your "mother wen bad 1s." In 1767, a domestic servant called William Williams was treated "for fits," when "the stuff" cost 1s. 6d., and the Dockter's fee was 1s. 6d. or 2s.

The arrivals and departures were heralded with a little more formality. Thus, in 1780, Thomas Dodd appears to have had "an addition to his family," for we find these significant entries:—

Paid to John Harrison for fatching and Breening (? bringing, perhaps taking back) midwife	2 - 0
Paid for crisning ye Child	1 - 9
To drink at ye Crisning	1 - 0

On another occasion, a person called Pege Benet had "loved not wisely but too well," and Thomas Hasel had to pay as follows:—

First (general expenses)	1 - 6 - 6
to ye Midwife	10 6
when the Crisning	2 6
to 2¼ of flanen	2 10
Agreed with Nele Spark for Pege Benet Child for (the year).....	5 - 5 - 0

In the case of Thomas Dodd, in 1774, the fee of the midwife was five shillings.

There were frequent inquests on the sea shore, in consequence of dead bodies being thrown up after shipwrecks; and there was the usual per centage of misadventure all over the district. In 1804 there appears to have been an inquest, for there is the entry, "Gave to wen fetching the Croner 0-2-6."

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This however was an exceptional case, let us turn to an ordinary funeral. In 1801 there is the entry,

to go to ye buering..... 2 - 0

And the whole cost in the case of young people is noted in 1761, thus,

to baring ye Ladd ..... 5 - 0
to buring ye wench ..... 3 - 6

In 1795,

Cost at ye Berring of Elizabeth Buckley at Liverpool ..... 12 - 9 - 1½

But the grandest funeral of all on record, is that of Mrs. Urmson, grandmother of the man from whom I procured the books, who was buried at Bidstone in December, 1805, and which cost. including the after disbursements of the Executors, to the obtaining of probate of the will, about £67. At the funeral, a gallon and a half of rum cost 19/6, wine 10/, veal and tea 9/11, crackers, &c. 14/6, ale 42/6, butcher's meat 16/9.

XI.—Conclusion.

In drawing these remarks to a close, it may be interesting to append a few of the Receipts which are scattered through nearly all the books. Popular wisdom at one time concentrates itself in Proverbs, which by alliteration, antitheses, rhyme, or otherwise, are easily remembered. The old traditional Ballad,—well remembered by some old man or woman, and frequently repeated in whole or in part,—was for centuries the poor man's Historical Library. So in like manner, certain formulae, laboriously written out and carefully preserved, constituted a sort of cyclopædia, on domestic medicine, farriery, and household practice. The following are neither better nor worse than others of the class; they are given merely as specimens.

The best of all others Medesigns for a dry Cough.

Of the Syrup of Cou'tsfoot get two ounses. Powder of Elicampane Aniseeds and Licarus each half a nounce

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Sugarcandy divided into too Parts too ounces: then with Sweet Butter work the Syirrup and the Pouders and one Part of the Sugarcandy into a Stiff Paste and thereof make Pils or Small Bals and Roul them in the other Part of y^e^ Sugarcandy and so givee it the Horse Fasting Exercising im gently an our after It. and thus do for Divers Mornings tul you find Amendment.

How to save your Horses from y^e^ sunging of flies in the summer time.

'Tis to make too good wisps of rue, and therewithall to rub the horses Body all over and no fly will light upon im or touch im as hath Been often a Prooved.

A receit for Ahorce that is Clapt in y^e^ Back Sennew.

Two handful of the inside of Helm tree Bark Strew'd fine and one pint of segg with one pint of old Verges, and one pint of the Bottoms of an old Beer Cask Mix these together in your pan Over Aslow fire till they come down to an ointment or near it. then take 3 pennyworth of Spirits of wine and 2 or 3 pennyworth of Tirpindine wich mix them well together and apply it so hot as you can aboid it on your own hand.

A receit for to Catch the rats one pennyworth of the evems of borgom hot one dram of Black fosforos to mix with a little moalt flour and a little Candid lemmon to intice them the first night to Catch them to mix all with one Dram of lodingham a little more moalt a little milk and water to Drink the Last night.

How you may know whether y^e^ Beast will recover or no of y^e^ aforesaid Distempers. [Murrain in the throat.]

Take near two quarts of blood out of their Necks if Strength will permit let it stand; and if the blood change; there is signs of recovery, if not it will die.

It is only necessary to add that I have seen Mr. Urmson, since this Paper was set up into type; and that I have read over to him all except this "conclusion." There was very little in which I had misunderstood the writers of the various books: but in a few instances I thankfully availed myself of his corrections.

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PROCEEDINGS,

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION, 1874–75.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, October 19th, 1874.

THE REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The SECRETARY read the following

REPORT.

The retiring Council in resigning their trust, at the close of another Session, have the gratification of stating, that the past has been one of more than average success, as compared with those of recent years. The literary investigations have been fairly sustained, while the business of the Society, as well as its property, finances, and publications, has been put into an improved condition.

The annual volume has been produced, as it should always be, within the year to which it refers, and with the exception of a few, who are somewhat difficult of access, every Member who is entitled to receive it has it in his hands already.

An addition to the Society's publications has been made in the shape of an Index to the first twenty-four volumes constituting the first and second series; and it has already been found useful by those who desire to know where literary materials of a certain kind may be found. It has been presented to the Members of the Society by the President, who compiled it, and a supply has been handed to the Librarian for the use of future members who may become connected with the Society. The Council believe that this Index will be of great value to the Members and others in their researches, and to those who wish to procure certain volumes of the Transactions; and they beg to tender their thanks to Canon Hume for his ability and labour in compiling it, and for the liberal manner in which he has placed it at the Society's disposal.

The Assistant Secretary, Charles Dyall, Esq., has expressed a wish to retire from the duties of his office, which he has performed for seven years. The Council, in accepting his resignation, beg to express their high sense of his ability and urbanity, and of his sincere desire to oblige and accommodate every member of the Society.

A further effort has been made to reduce the amount of arrears due by Members to the Treasurer, and the Council have confidence that the means which have been adopted, or which may be employed, will have the effect of causing almost their entire disappearance.

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The stock and property generally have been examined with unusual care; and lists of it have been prepared under the superintendence of the officers, to whom respectively the various portions of it are entrusted.

During the last few years the Society's Library has become very much enlarged, though their little Museum has been to a great extent stationary. The books have been placed in thorough order, and numerous volumes have been bound; yet the collection is only partially available, as the Catalogue, which was printed in 1857, now contains little more than one-third of the entries. Arrangements have been made for the immediate printing of a new and enlarged Catalogue, and the Council have reason to believe that it will be a present to the Members from another warm friend of the Society, who has already placed the Members under numerous obligations.

For several years past there has not been so good a promise of papers as at present, nor so many applications for enrolment as Members; so that a Session of improved spirit and increased usefulness may be expected. It will probably be found necessary to explain the law respecting Resident and Non-resident Members, in order to remove, as well as to prevent, misunderstandings; and the list of Societies professing to reciprocate Transactions and other publications should be revised.

The Balloting Lists have been made out in accordance with the Laws, and have been forwarded to the various Members of the Society.

It was moved by Mr. JOSEPH BOULT, seconded by Mr. TOWSON, and resolved,—That the Report now read be adopted and printed in the Proceedings of the Society for the ensuing Session.

A ballot was then taken for the election of Council and Officers, the result of which is shewn on page iv.

The following is the Balance Sheet for the past Session :—

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE *in Account with* JOHN G. JACOB, *Treasurer*.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
1874.			
Oct. 17—Arrears	29	8	0
Sep. 26—Subscriptions	109	4	0
„ 27— „ in advance	10	10	0
„ 28— „ „	1	11	6
Vols. sold	0	5	0
	£150	18	6

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
1874—Oct. 17.			
Balance due Treasurer	14	5	2
Rent, Royal Institution	10	10	0
Royal Insurance Company	0	16	0
Printing Circulars	7	16	0
Riby and Co.	13	2	0
Mrs. Johnson, Teas	6	18	8
Stephen Burke	1	12	6
Diary, A. Hewitson	0	13	6
Petty Expenses	3	9	11
Mr. Dyall	25	0	0
Mr. Worrall, Engraving Plates	2	10	0
Alterations Royal Institution	2	2	0
Mr. Brakell, Printing Volume	48	14	9
Posting and Distributing Vol., Dr. Hume	4	12	2
Collector's Commission	3	3	8
Postages and Stationery	1	15	0
Balance in hand	3	17	2
	£150	18	6

E. & O. E.

Audited, March 18th, 1875,
FRANCIS JAMES BAILEY.

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November 12th, 1874.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

W. B. Ackerley, Esq., 6, Richmond Terrace, was duly elected a Member of the Society.

James Dixon, Esq., presented a series of sixty Heads of Tobacco Pipes, of the 17th century make, found on a portion of the camping ground of the Parliamentary forces during the second siege of Lathom House, to the eastward of Ormskirk Church. Of these, fourteen bear the stamped marks of their makers. Mr. Dixon suggests that there may have been a local pipe manufactory there in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The following articles were exhibited :—

By Mr. W. T. Watkin.

A large alms dish of brass, bearing in the centre, in relief, the usual representation of the Temptation. There were traces of an inscription, which had been obliterated.

By Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith.

1. A coloured engraving by Wells, of a painting by Freebairn, representing part of the great gateway (built by John of Gaunt), of Lancaster Castle, and its surroundings, as they appeared at the close of the last century.
2. A devil charm, or amulet of green jade, formerly worn by a New Zealand Chief; with a portion of his zauberflotte or flute, made from one of the bones of his chief enemy. Objects of this kind have now become very rare, and the manufacture of them has almost or altogether ceased.
3. Water-colour drawings of the old lighthouse at Bidston, erected in 1771 ; and of the old tower of Wallasea Church.

By Mr. J. R. Hughes.

The reprint of the *Times* newspaper, of 7th November, 1805, containing the official despatches respecting the death of Nelson at Trafalgar, on October 21st.

By Mr. Richards.

Several English silver coins, of the reigns of Elizabeth and William III.

By Mr. C. Potter.

A very curious digging-fork of solid oak. It had been found on the sea shore at Meols, Cheshire. The central prong was perfect, but the two outside ones had been broken off. There was a short cross bar at the top for the hand, resembling what is known as the head of a spade shaft.

By the Rev. Dr. Hume.

1. A "leathern bottel," supposed to be of the beginning of the 16th century. A copy of the old English song was inside of it, the burden of which is—

"Oh! I wish his soul in Heaven may dwell,
Who first invented the leathern bottél."

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2. A gold ring from near Accra, on the West coast of Africa, of native manufacture, having the signs of the Zodiac displayed on the outside of the hoop. Objects of this kind are comparatively common.

By Mr. T. J. Moore (Derby Museum.)

A copy of the *Sun* newspaper, of January 11th, 1793, (No. 80.) It was found in the cabin of the steamer "Compeer" in 1872, at a depth of fifteen fathoms, nine months after she had been wrecked, by Mr. Geo. Fletcher, professional diver, of this town.

By Mr. Thomas Gibson, sen.

A cannon ball, found off the coast of the Isle of Wight. The populace believe it to be a relic of the Spanish Armada.

Dr. Millen Coughtrey, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Dunedin,—Province of Otago, New Zealand,—on the invitation of the President, exhibited and described several articles of archæological interest found by him in New Zealand. He also showed, by drawings and oral description, the mode of manufacturing and lashing fish-hooks, the way in which holes are drilled in the large stone axes, &c.

The President mentioned an interesting discovery of relics in the churchyard of Neston, of which he hoped a complete account would be given in the course of the present session.

The following Paper was read:—

RURAL LIFE AND MANNERS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BIDSTONE AND UPTON, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, *by the Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., President.**

November 26th, 1874.

THOMAS DAWSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith.

A large *malleus*, combining the edge of an axe with the head of a sledge hammer in one instrument. This interesting object, one of the finest stone weapons which has been discovered in this neighbourhood for many years, was found at Liscard, in February last, 4½ feet below the surface, and 2 feet deep in the solid clay.†

By Mr. Benas.

A new Japanese coin of silver, bearing the inscription "one yen," (*i.e.* one dollar.) It has been struck off in the present year, and shews a very rapid advance in the style of coinage introduced recently, upon that of the square and oblong pieces previously in use.

* Transactions, p. 131.

† Transactions, p. 85, &c.

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The following Paper was then read :—

NOTES ON THE CENSUS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB IN 1871, *by David Buxton, Ph.D., M.R.S.L., Hon. Secretary.*

December 10th, 1874.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Ordinary Members of the Society :—

Henry Clark, Esq., Little Hey, Bromborough, and Exchange bldgs.
William Cross, Esq., M.D., 29, Islington.
Alderman Dakin, Congleton.
Rev. J. W. Diggle, B.A., Mossley hill.
The Worshipful and Rev. T. E. Espin, B.D., Hon. Canon of Chester, and Chancellor of the Diocese.
E. W. M. Hance, Esq., LL.B., &c., School Board office.
Edward J. Nicholson, Esq., Thelwall lea, Warrington.
William Oulton, Esq., Sefton terrace, 28, Prince's road, and 22, Preeson's row.
S. G. Rathbone, Esq., Yew Tree house, Allerton, and 17, Drury buildings, Water street.
George Russell Rogerson, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., 5, Cook street.
W. H. Rylands, Esq., Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington.
Rev. Robt. Salthouse, F.R.G.S., St. James' Parsonage, West Derby.
Rev. J. Standish, B.A., Newton-le-Willows.
E. Eveleigh Treffry, Esq., 11, Rumford place.
Jas. E. Worsley, Esq., Winwick cottage, Newton-le-Willows.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Mr. Forrest.

Several pieces of stained glass from the church of Llaneilian in Anglesey. They were supposed to be of the twelfth century, and in some instances were much corroded by time. It appeared from an inscription, that Thomas Eaton, of Warrington, had repaired the church and re-leaded the window in 1766. Mr. Forrest made some remarks on the mode of colouring glass by means of copper.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1. A curious carving from the Fiji Isles, exhibiting two round balls within the cubical spaces from which they had been detached, and an object resembling an hour glass.
2. A boomerang from King George's Sound, West Australia, prepared from a piece of wood bent naturally.
3. A Chinese opium pipe.

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By Mr. Charles Potter.

1. Two specimens of peat, shewing minute laminations, found on the shore at Ancient Meols, Cheshire.—The iris, growing in scrub-clay, found three feet from the surface.—The iris in boulder clay, found two feet from the surface.

2. A section from the puddled floor of a house, now buried under the sandhills.

By Mr. James M. Hay.

An elegant bronze celt, apparently British, found in a field near Barnard Castle in 1856.

By Mr. Axon.

A wood block, engraved for *Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron*.*

Mr. James M. Hay asked the Society for information respecting a series of twelve heraldic shields found in Aughton church, near Ormskirk. Each is supported by an angel, and several appear to refer to the families allied to the Derby family.

The following paper was read :—

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF ANN LEE, THE MANCHESTER PROPHETESS, AND FOUNDER OF THE SECT OF SHAKERS IN AMERICA,† *by W. E. A. Axon, M.R.S.L., F.S.S.*

January 7th, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the Society :—

Honorary Member—Millen Coughtrey, M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of Otago, New Zealand.
Ordinary Member—Dadabhay Byramjee, 86, Canning street.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Mr. Thomas Gibson.

1. A hand war-club, from the South Sea Islands, mounted with a stone head in tomahawk form.

2. A nulla-nulla, or club with round wooden head, carved out of the solid piece,—from one of the native tribes in Australia.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1. A piece of cord made of the wool or hair of the flying fox.

2. A case like a cigar case, from Ceylon, the exterior ornamentation of which is curious.

By Mr. Charles T. Gatty.

1. An oval plaque of cream ware, painted in Liverpool, with portrait of Washington.

* Transactions, p. 111.

† Transactions, p. 51.

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2. Nine Liverpool printed tiles, two of them signed "Sadler;" exhibited by permission of the Free Public Library and Museum Committee.

By Mr. Richards.

A Chinese card case, the carving of which presented some peculiar features.

By Mr. J. H. Gibson.

A box supposed to contain a Jacobite portrait, but the secret of its opening has not yet been discovered. It was mounted in silver, and bore the date 1681.

The following paper was then read:—

A Design for the proposed Cathedral of St. Peter, Liverpool,* *by Edward A. Hefford, Esq., Architect.*

January 21st, 1875.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By the Rev. Canon Hume, in illustration of the paper for the evening.

1. Three New Zealand "mats," or mantles of chiefs, manufactured from the *Phormium Tenax*. In one, the warp cords were white and the weft black, and it was bordered with tufts of coloured wool. In the second, there was a woollen border beautifully woven in a pattern, the rest being pure white of a silky appearance; and the third, or most primitive, was profusely decorated with cordage tassels and small sections of reeds.
2. Two wooden hand war-clubs of honour, beautifully carved with a greenstone chisel. One has three rude representations of the human face upon it; and the sharp edge had been broken off in the forehead of an English officer during the first New Zealand war.
3. The figure-head of a *prahu* or war-canoe. Two men, with eyes of pearl, stand one on the other's head, each with his tongue protruding in ridicule or mockery.
4. A small deity called Whuckapackack, with an extra pair of arms, and with the tribal and personal name carved on the face.
5. A chieftain's belt of the *Phormium Tenax*.
6. Three beautiful specimens of the "meré ponamu," or stone war-club of distinction, and fragments of two others. One is very rare and valuable, of the greenstone found in the Middle Island.

* Transactions, p. 77.

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7. Two large stone axes or wedges, apparently for splitting timber. One is only partially ground, the other is thoroughly ground and polished.
8. A stone axe, polished, the edge chipped; and three smaller ones partially ground.
9. A greenstone wedge for cleaving wood,—showing marks of usage; and appearing to have been driven home by stone mallets.
10. A carving tool, or greenstone chisel.
11. Two greenstone pendents, or female cheek ornaments.
12. A small boring instrument of the same material, for drilling the holes in the handles of the war-clubs.

By Mr. Richards.

An antique plate of Lowestoft manufacture, with Chinese pattern and in imitation of Chinese ware.

The following paper was read:—

ON THE MANUFACTURE AND USES OF NEW ZEALAND IMPLEMENTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE STONE PERIOD, *by Professor Millen Coughtrey, M.B.*

February 4th, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Society:—

Thomas A. Bellew, Esq., Hampstead Road, Elm Park.
John Harris Gibson, Esq., 23, Renshaw Street.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By Mr. Richards—

A large ale jug, estimated to contain two gallons, with the symbols "H. R., 1813." It was said to have been specially manufactured at one of the Liverpool potteries, for the Cambrian Society. There are patriotic inscriptions on it, and emblematic signs, including leeks intertwined, surrounding a Welsh harp and harper, two goats, &c. There are various flowers on the sides, and strawberries round the rim.

By Mr. Heffer—

Three old Liverpool newspapers. These were *Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser*, of Monday, April 19th, 1802; the *Courier and Commercial Advertiser*, of Wednesday, September 4th, 1822; and the *Albion*, of June 2nd, 1828. Mr. Heffer also read various extracts from them.

The following paper was read:—

ON EARLY SOCIAL GRADES IN ENGLAND, *by Joseph Boult, Esq. F.R.I.B.A.**

* This has been separately printed; and at Mr. Boult's own suggestion, Mr. Abram's Paper,—Transactions, p. 33,—takes its place.

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February 18*th*, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Members of the Society :—

William Leach Jackson, Esq., 42, Rupert Lane.
James P. Mawdsley, Esq., 4, Castle Street, and 36, Falkner Square.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Mr. Heffer.
A drawing of Mr. Mayer's house, at Bebington, showing the new front, and also the library in the distance.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.
A model of the ancient spinning wheel, manufactured by James McCreery, Belfast. It had been exhibited at the meeting of the British Association there in August, 1874.

Mr. F. Powell forwarded a list of railway stations in the kingdom, extracted from Bradshaw's Guide, some of which were identical in form with local names in Germany, France, Spain, and other countries; while a larger number bore a singular resemblance to them respectively in outward form. It was a curious illustration of literary coincidences.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned, in feeling terms, the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of the late T. T. Wilkinson, F.R.A.S.; and it was resolved that the President write to the members of his family, expressing his deep sympathy with them, and regard for the memory of the deceased gentleman.

Owing to a derangement in certain railway trains, the paper which had been announced for the evening was not forthcoming. The following, which had been reserved for a future occasion, was read instead of it :—

SOME NOTES ON THE PARISH CHURCH OF MIDDLEWICH, CHESHIRE,* *by Benjamin Ll. Vaudrey, Esq., of Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch, Salop.*

March 4*th*, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

Alex. H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Richmond Hill, and Grosvenor Gardens, London, was duly elected a Member of the Society.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Dr. Bailey—
A large rhinoceros horn, from the Congo River, of the unusual length of 35 inches.

* Transactions, p. 1.

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The Rev. H. H. Higgins drew attention to the fact that a memorial of some kind is about to be erected in Chester to the late Canon Kingsley, and expressed a hope that this Society would give practical aid.

The President alluded to the discoveries of Mr. J. T. Wood at Ephesus, and expressed a hope that on his return, in May, from the United States, whither he is now proceeding, he might be able to lecture in Liverpool on the subject.

Mr. Boult drew attention to a recent work by Mr. Furley, on *The Weald of Kent*, some of the facts in which and inferences deduced appear to be highly favourable to his views respecting the causes which have brought animal and vegetable remains to the sea beach of Cheshire. He remarked as follows:—

Referring to the discussions which had taken place at various times on the origin of the arboreal remains near Hoylake and elsewhere on the adjacent coasts, he drew attention to a recent work on *The Weald of Kent*, by Mr. Furley, in which mention was made of similar remains in the marshes of Romney and Walland, which the author stated could not, in his opinion, have formed part of the forest, but were swept into the Dowles by inundations and tempests. Mr. Furley cited, in confirmation, the opinions of Mr. James Elliott of Dymchurch, and Mr. Thomas Elliott of Playden. The former said many of the trees were found in such a position as to give a strong impression of their having grown there; but when, and under what circumstances? The surface of the land is now thirteen feet under high water. No trees could have grown in such a position, that is certain; and the relative levels of sea and land must have wonderfully changed if they really grew where now found. The whole country around is full of timber a few feet under ground. Some enormous oak trees had been found, and he might say bushels of hazel nuts, as bright and sound as they fell from the trees, as well as a great variety of leaves of oak, hazel, &c., showing most unmistakably that there had been no action of the water over them, no rubbing, no scouring going on. What a state of things, he adds, to reconcile with the present thirteen to fifteen feet *below* present high water mark!

Mr. Thomas Elliott is quite of Mr. Furley's opinion, that no portion of Romney or Walland Marsh formed at any period part of the forest of Anderida; and thinks there is sufficient proof that it could not have been so. If it had been a submerged forest, there would have been, in some places, remains of the soil in which the timber grew; whereas this timber and peat rest on the *sea sand*, covered by the alluvial soil from the after deposit; and further, the bulk of the *timber* is found immediately in front of the entrances of the valleys through which the Weald poured its waters to the sea. (Vol. ii, pp. 761-2.) Mr. Boult had much pleasure in quoting the opinions of these practical men in corroboration of the suggestions he had offered as to the local remains.

The following paper was then read—

ON STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN FLORA,* *by Thomas Comber, Esq.*

* Transactions, p. 13.

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March 18*th*, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Mr. Charles Potter.

1. A fine Liverpool-painted jug; and a Japanese teapot, printed and painted at Chelsea.
2. A snuff-box, painted to commemorate the marriage of Geo. III. in 1761. The lid has a portrait of the King on the outside, and of the Queen on the inside; and on the bottom are the lines—

> Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
> Let him who ever loved, now love the more.

The box is of Battersea enamel, and was painted in Liverpool.

By Mr. Gatty, from the Free Town Museum.

Four tiles, painted at Liverpool, containing portraits of the actors and actresses of last century.

The following objects, all found on the Cheshire shore, from the collection of Mr. Potter, were exhibited as illustrative of the paper for the evening :—

1. A large brooch, highly ornamented, having first been cast and afterwards finished with the graver.
2. A hair-pin made from thin latten, rolled.
3. A curious knife handle of oak, with the haft covered with bronze; part of the iron strig or tang remaining.
4. A cross of bronze, which was formerly set with enamel.
5. A small bell, supposed to have been used in hawking.
6. A ring brooch with peculiar ornamentation, but with no appearance of a place for the pin.
7. The clapper of a small bell—brass which has been gilt.

The following paper was read by the President, in the absence of the Author :—

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE MERSEY DISTRICT IN 1874, AND LIVERPOOL NOTABILIA,* *by H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq.*

April 8*th*, 1875.

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1. A piece of meteoric iron, about 13½lbs. weight, which had fallen in a field at Castlereagh, near Belfast.

* Transactions, p. 85.

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2. The portion of the Domesday Book, in fac-simile, relating to Lancashire and Cheshire; and also the expansion and translation of it by William Beamont, Esq., Vice-President of this Society.

The following papers were then read:—

I.

ON THE WALINTUNE OF DOMESDAY BOOK.

(A FRAGMENT.)

By the late John Robson, Esq., M.D.

The difficulties connected with the interpreting of Domesday Book have not been much lessened, or at any rate the interpretation has not progressed much, since the publication of the *fac simile*, at least in the part more immediately connected with South Lancashire. In this part of the county six hundreds or manors, comprising the lands between Ribble and Mersey, are surveyed with more or less minuteness; but little has been done to make the surveys more intelligible. It has long been the custom for one writer to copy from another, and a good allowance of guess-work has served to supply other deficiencies. One of the first difficulties in the enquiry is the fact that none of the six hundreds have boundaries assigned to them, and except the Derby hundred very few particulars are given of the different towns or *vills*. The hundreds are Derbie, Newetun, Walintune, Blackburne, Salford, and Lailand hundreds. They are all called indifferently hundreds or manors; all before the Conquest were held by King Edward; and each seems to have had a royal residence or manor house, but to have been nothing more than a common village. The Derby hundred appears to have been pretty fully surveyed and described, and I think we may conclude safely enough that it included all the townships and hamlets now connected with that hundred. Newton and Warrington hundreds have not a name in either of them, and their boundaries are pretty accurately defined by the parishes. It seems quite natural to suppose that the large parish of Prescot, and the smaller one of Hale, should rather be included in the Warrington hundred; what led to the incorporation of Prescot with Derby by topographical writers it is not easy to see.

It is now many years since I had the honour of reading a paper before the Historic Society, which was printed in Volume IV of the Transactions, page 202, in which I expressed my belief that there were two churches in the Newton hundred, and this opinion seems to be now

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very generally adopted. At a later period an article of mine was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol ccxiii, p. 612), in which it was first shewn that the difficulties connected with Frodsham and Overton might be very satisfactorily explained, and this explanation has also been very generally adopted. I shall now attempt to explain the puzzle of the hundred and manor of Warrington, but it must be borne in mind that, where there are no boundaries assigned to these six hundreds or manors of South Lancashire, the enquiry is not so strictly defined as might be wished. I should at once confine the hundred of Derby to the manors and *vills* described in it; this excludes the large parish of Prescot.

It has already been stated that all these hundreds were held by King Edward, who appears to have had a residence in each of them. The residence in Walintune hundred was undoubtedly at the Mote Hill, near the Church, now the site of the School for Clergy-Daughters in the diocese of Chester, and the manor included the church, the site of the royal residence, Howley, Church Street, School Lane, and an uncertain portion of Manchester Lane. It seems that the head of a hundred was seldom an important place, but what led to its selection is not very likely to be discovered at the present day. Warrington, the market town was already in existence, and an independent manor. As to when the county of Lancaster was formed we have no knowledge, the honour or earldom dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century, but the county was undoubtedly formed at an earlier period; and in the century succeeding Domesday Book great changes took place in territorial matters. Places in Lancashire and Cheshire that were then at the head of a hundred, lost all their importance, and are absolutely incapable of being identified at the present time. Meetings were no longer held at the Mote Hill, it was no longer the residence of the king in his progresses, and the manor merged in the neighbouring township of Warrington. This is abundantly proved by various documents which are still in existence. We have the books of the Court Leet recording its proceedings from the time of James I. At an annual meeting, when officers were appointed, we find that the Court Leet nominated one set of officers for Warrington, and another for the district of Church Street, representing the ancient Walintune, and shewing that it was under another jurisdiction. The inhabitants of Church Street also assumed certain rights which were not considered available to the rest of the towns-people. Amongst these was the singular privilege of having the passing bell tolled at the death of any of them. Church Street Fair,

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for two days at Whitsuntide, is undoubtedly another. One change, however, which took place sometime in the twelfth century, the loss of the royal prestige, and the cessation of the shire motes, seem to have completely upset whatever distinction had previously belonged to Walintune, and the market town took its natural position as the original head of the parish of Warrington.

We are told in Domesday that King Edward held Walintune with three borewicks; in Newton hundred, we are told that fifteen men called *drenchs* held the land for fifteen manors, which were borewicks of this manor. There were borewicks also in the other manors. What constituted the *borewicks* has not been clearly made out.

In Walintune, pertaining to the manor itself, were thirty-four *drenghs*, and they had the same number of manors, in which were forty-two *carucates* of land, and *one hide* and a half. Saint Elfin held one *carucate* of land, quit of all customs, except *gold*. The whole manor with the hundred paid to the king in farm rent fifteen pounds, less two shillings. There are now in demesne two ploughs, and eight men with one plough. One of the great difficulties experienced by all enquirers has been the difference between *caruca* and *carucata;* one meaning a plough, and the other a ploughland. The mode of getting over this difficulty in the late publication of the Extension and Translation of the Domesday Book relating to Cheshire and Lancashire is very simple; but unfortunately, instead of clearing up the difficulty, it makes things still darker. It was simply to fill up the contractions with the word *carucata*, which is evidently wrong in a great number of cases.

These men hold land there:—Rogerus one carucate of land, Titbaldus one carucate and a half, Warinus one carucate, Radulphus five carucates, Willielmus two hides and four carucates of land, Adelaedus one hide and half a carucate, Osmundus one carucate of land. The whole is worth four pounds ten shillings. The demesne is worth three pounds ten shillings.

In the six hundreds already mentioned there are one hundred four score and eight manors, in which there are four score taxable hides (less one) subject to gold. In the time of King Edward they were worth one hundred and forty-five pounds two shillings and twopence When Roger of Poictou received it of the king it was worth one hundred and twenty pounds. The king holds it at present, and has in demesne twelve ploughs, and there are nine knights or soldiers holding the fee. Amongst them and their men are one hundred and fifteen ploughs and three oxen. The demesne which Roger held is valued at twenty-three

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pounds ten shillings. What he gave to the knights (*milites*) is valued at twenty pounds eleven shillings.

Several things in this description of the Derby hundred are worth notice. Whilst we find on the one side a tenant holding several manors or *vills*, on the other, two or three or more tenants holding one *vill* for so many manors; and these tenants are qualified as thanes, sometimes as milites. In Newton and Walintune, they are called *drenches* in the former, and *drenghes* in the latter. These are said to have been military tenures, but there is no certainty of the peculiar conditions under which the manors were held. It will be observed that the church was situated in the Walintune manor, and the carucate of land which belonged to it was part of the manor. It seems that in the other hundreds Roger of Poictou had given his men portions of land, of which there is no specification. There are more names, and very often the same names, and it is doubtful whether they do not often refer to different people. In Derby hundred we find Goisfridus, Rogerus, Willelmus, Warinus, Goisfridus again, Titbaldus, Robertus, and Gislibortus. In Walintune hundred we have Roger, Titbald, Warin, Radulf, William, Adelaid, and Osmund.

In West Derby hundred there were forty-six villani, one radman, and sixty-two bordarii, two serfs, and three servant-maids. In Newton hundred, as we have already stated, there were two churches and fifteen drenches who had fifteen manors. There are now six drenches and twelve villani and four bordarii, who have nine ploughs amongst them.

II.

NOTES ON A RECORD OF THE HUNDRED COURT OF WIRRALL.

By the Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L.

I find in my possession an old document, written on three sheets of foolscap; but how I got it, or how long I have had it, I do not know. It is interesting for more reasons than one; but the importance which I attach to it has reference mainly to the Surnames of the people.

In a district which has formed the highway to Ireland from all parts of England, one would expect to find surnames a good deal mixed up; and yet the process must have increased greatly in the course of a hundred and thirty years. Until the railway swept round recently to the shores of the Dee, we were accustomed to regard some of the townships in the adjoining hundred of Wirrall as practically very far away,

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owing to their difficulty of access; but we should not forget that in the seventeenth century, there was a large intercourse from Chester along the right bank of the Dee, and more recently from Parkgate across to Liverpool.

The document is headed as follows:—

HUNDRED OF WORRALL TO WIT. The Court Leet Court Baron and view of ffrank Plege of John Glegg gentl^n. Held for the said Hundred the nineteenth Day of April, in the seventeenth year of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord George the Second, and in the year of our Lord 1744, before John Glegg gentl^n.

The Names of the Suitors of the same Court.

A few paragraphs, for which I am indebted to Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., may suffice to give the general reader an idea of these courts.

[All the administrations were first in the hands of the King, but afterwards, when by the increase of the people the burden grew too heavy for him, the kingdom was divided into Counties, Hundreds, &c. So the administration of justice was distributed among minor courts, of which the Sheriff had the County Court for the government of the county, and the lords of liberties had their leets and law days, for the speedier and readier administration of justice.

The Hundred Court is only a large Court Baron, being held for all the inhabitants of a particular Hundred instead of a Manor. The free suitors are here the judges and the Steward the Registrar, as in the case of a Court Baron. The latter is a court which every lord of a manor had within his own precinct; and was an inseparable incident to a Manor.

A court baron was of two natures, (1) the one by common law, and (2) the other by custom. The former was that analogous to the Hundred Court of Wirrall; and is the baron's or freeholders' court, of which the freeholders being suitors, are judges. The freeholders' court had jurisdiction for trying actions of debt (like the ancient court); but this is now abolished.

In this court the homage jury were to enquire that the lords did not lose their service duties or custom, but that the tenants made their suit of court (that is, attend at the court and answer to their names); paid their rents and heriots, and kept their lands and tenements in repair. They are to present all common and private nuisances which might prejudice the lord's manor, and every public trespass must be punished in this court by amercement on "presenting" the same.

A court leet was a court of record ordained for punishing offences against the Crown, and is said to be the most ancient court of the land. It enquired of all offences under high treason; but those punishable with loss of life or members were only enquirable and presentable here, and to be certified over to the judge of assize. And this court was called the "view of frank pledge," because the king was to be there certified by the view of his steward how many people are within every leet, and have an account of their good manners and government. And every person of the age of twelve years, who had remained there for a year and a day, might be sworn to be faithful to the king, and the people

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were to be kept in peace. Also every one that dwelt within the leet, from the age of twelve to sixty years, was obliged to do suit in this court, except peers, clergymen, &c., unless they were under the Sheriff's turn. A leet is as incident to a hundred, as a court baron to a manor; for by grant of a hundred, a leet passed, and a hundred could not be without a leet. The steward was the judge of the court, and had power to elect officers or constables, as well as to punish offenders by fine, but not by imprisonment.

Twelve freeholders or residents were to be of the jury, and the particular articles to be inquired into by statute, were, if all that suit of court are present: of customs withdrawn; purprestures [encroachments] of lands; of houses set up or beat down; cottages erected contrary to law and other annoyances; of bounds taken away; ways or waters turned or stopped; of thieves and hues and cries not pursued; of bloodsheds, escapes, persons outlawed, money coiners, *treasure found* [treasure trove]; assize of bread and ale; persons keeping ale houses without licences; false weights and measures; unlawful games; offences relating to game; offences of tanners in selling insufficient leather; of forestallers; of markets, victuallers, and labourers, unlawful fishing, idle persons, &c., by several statutes. All these articles were drawn up in form, and given in charge by the steward.

The Court Baron's duties seem to have had for their object the preservation and enforcement of the lord's rights against the tenants, and the rights of the tenants as between themselves. It had civil jurisdiction only.

The Court Leet, on the other hand, had criminal jurisdiction, exercising the powers which the justices of the peace and coroners possess at the present day; and also those of the sanitary authorities under the recent public health acts.

The View of Frankledge had duties to perform to the Crown which are not possessed by any public authority of the present day.

The presentments in this document seem chiefly to be for non-attendance at the court, each defaulter being fined one shilling.

Woodbank—"Richard Jones for breaking the size [assise] of bread "and ale." This man must have been either selling at a higher price than was fixed by the leet, or adulterating the bread or ale, or not marking the bread.

No fewer than eleven of the subsequent presentments are for breaches of the rights of the lord and his tenants by neglecting the fences; a remedy such as this would be very useful at the present day. Under Walzey [Wallasey] a general rule is laid down, we presume, for the future guidance of the homagers, subjecting any person leaving a gap down in a certain hedge for twenty-four hours after notice from constable or warned in churchyard, to a fine of ten shillings for each default—a very salutary rule. "Warning in the churchyard" was evidently the usual mode giving notice of such lapses of duty.

The ancient jurisdictions of the Courts Baron and Courts Leet were as convenient and efficient modes of enforcing civil rights and punishing criminal offences in a rural district as could well be had in those primitive times.]

The part of the Hundred to which this inquiry refers, may be seen from an enumeration of the sixteen townships in the order in which they are given; viz., Wallazey, Poolton and Seacomb, Liscard, Higher

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Bebbington, Prenton, Capenhurst, Puddington, Little Neston, Hoolton, Ness, Tranmore, Caldie, Landican, Arrow, Ledsham, and Woodbank. The number of names recorded is 304, nearly all of whom represented householders; and this is an average of 19 to each township. But in Landican and Woodbank there are only 6 each, and in Ledsham 8; while in Tranmore there are 43, Wallazey 34, Little Neston 29, and Ness 27. We see therefore the points to which population was gravitating, even so early as 1744.

When we throw the whole of the names into alphabetical order, we find that there are only 185 varieties; so that for every 100 distinct surnames there are 164 persons recorded.

Of these, 123, or about two-thirds, occur only once; and 37, or one-fifth, occur twice each, giving us 74 occurrences of the name. Of the rest, nine occur 3 times, nine 4 times, four 5 times, one 6 times, one 7 times, and one 13 times. We have thus 25 names occurring jointly 109 times; so that while they are only 13½ per cent. of the varieties, they represent 36 per cent. of the persons named.

Lying as the Hundred of Wirrall does, so near to Wales, we are not surprised to find that the name of most frequent occurrence is Jones; while next to it in the order of frequency, stand Bennett and Hancock. Briscoe, Lee, Roberts, and Worrall occur five times each: and the nine, each of which occurs four times, are Charnock, Coventry, Davies, Hill, Milner, Sarrott, Smith, Watson, and Wilson. The nine which occur three times each, are Anderton, Bedson, Cross, Dean, Evans, Green, Stanley, Warton, Williams.

Of these, Jones, Roberts, Davies, Evans, and Williams are obviously Welsh; but the remainder are English. Worrall is peculiar, being derived from the name of the Hundred itself. The names which are found very frequently on the Lancashire side,—as Rymer (now Rimmer), Bushell, Brown, &c., in Formby, and down to Birkdale,—scarcely exist here.

But Worrall is not the only name of local origin; for we find Larton, Ledsham, Prenton, Sutton, and Whidby (Whitby). There are other well-known Cheshire names, as Dellamore (Delamere), Done, Dutton; and numerous Lancashire local ones, as Litherland, Longworth, Ashton, Eccles, Pemberton, Penkett, Rainford, Walton, Warrington. Neither Liverpool nor Birkenhead nor Meols occurs as a surname, though the second and third still exist.

It is not surprising that in a remote corner like this, the old and prominent Cheshire names should be unknown. Colonel Egerton Leigh

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gives us a Cheshire proverb which hints at the frequent occurrence of some of them.

As many Leighs as fleas,
As many Masseys as asses,
As many Crewes as crows,
As many Devonports as dogs' tails.

Now in all these 185 names we do not find any of the four; though in a part of the paper distinct from the lists, the last occurs in the dialectal form of Devemport.

Among the names which have risen to honour, and some of the bearers of which we trace to this part of the country, are Bibbie, Fawshaw, Rathborne, Robin, and Stanley. The late Rev. Jos. Forshaw of the British Museum, found the resting place of his ancestors at Wallasea; and there the name was frequently spelled Forshall. But this is a small variety. [In the Church books of a little parish about seven miles from Liverpool, I found the name Fairclough spelled in about fourteen different ways.]

Besides the varieties in spelling already noticed, there are others which are brought about by three great causes:—(1) the laws of language, as contraction, substitution, euphony, local dialect, &c.; (2) those resulting from the carelessness of the multitude; and (3) those arising from ignorance. We are able to notice all of these, in consequence of the practice which existed then much more than now, of spelling words phonetically. Now, we know almost every surname better through the eye than through the ear; and there are fixed and well-known conventional modes of spelling.

We are not surprised to find Robi'son, for it harmonises with similar contractions, as Atki'son, Higgi'son, Watki'son, Wilki'son. Greggrey is one of the numerous cognate forms of Macgregor; the holders of which changed it when it was proscribed, but still preserved a slight allusion to the original. Kelcal, Tyror, Inghlefield, Bertels (Birtles), and Mayson (Mason) are sufficiently near the originals to be easily recognised. Powner (probably Pinder, Poinder, or Pounder), Scofells (Schofield or Scolefield), Feson (Pheasant, still pronounced "Phasion,") Bracha (Bradshaw), Wearin and Wayrin (Waring), Prise (Price), are not so readily recognised. Urmson occurs as Ormson; and we know that it has kept its ground for a long time in Bidstone parish. Bakstar and Baxtor are forms of Baxter, which—like Brewster, Webster, Spinster, &c.—is really a name derived from a woman's employment;* but the

* Bak-er, ster; Brew-er, ster; Web-ber, ster; Ship-per, ster. The Deem*ster* in the Isle of Man should therefore be the Deem*er*, or "Domesman."

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meaning of the affix has been so thoroughly forgotten that our language possesses a double feminine. Thus, *m.* seam-er, *f.* seam-ster-(ess).

The christian names also exhibit the ordinary varieties; as Elizebeth, Shusand among women, and Enery, Robert, and Rubbard among men. One of the most curious entries is that of Jarmay Colear (Jeremy Collier.)

A very few extracts will serve to show the kind of plaints which came before this Court, and the rough and ready way in which the "Juriers," as they call themselves, disposed of them. They will also serve to remind us that the Education Act had not then passed, and that the Schoolmaster was "abroad," in a sense which Lord Brougham did not contemplate.

"We present the in habbitan of Pudingto for not appeering* at this Coart in twelf pence each."

Nineteen persons, in nine of the townships, "for Beak in [breaking] the size of bread and ale, Each 6d."

"*Walzey.*—We order every person that belongeth to the pasture ditch, if a gap be broke down, after 24 hours notis if not made up, to pay 10s. for every default after notis from y^e^ Constable, or warned in the church-yard."

"We present Henery Bird, Mr. Hyde, Elizebeth Hill, John Mulenex, John Ranford, James Ranford, Tho. Bertels, in 5s. Each, for breach of an order [of last Court, for not keeping up their pasture fence."†]

"We present Joseph Robison for takeing a large tree a way, being a weaf, in one pound."

"*Capinhurst.*—We order John Mayson to cut and ditch betwixt John Mayson, poolhay corner, and John Baxtor's poolhay corner, betwixt and next Cort, in pain of 10s."

"*Liskit.*—We order every person that turneth seep out to the Common, without a Separd, shall pay twelve pence each sheep."

"*Tranmore.*—We order George Myres to take away the thorns that ly in the gate in the Rode to Samuel friest's holt, be twixt and the first of may next, in pain of twenty shillings."

"Every one that did not appear, that do belong to this Court, this day, we fine in one shilling each."

About a year ago, I communicated with several of the clergy connected with these sixteen townships, to see how far the modern names coincided with those of 1744; but, though the names may in general still be found in some portion of the whole area, not more than about the half are to be found in the places with which they are here associated.

Brief and imperfect as these remarks are, they may still serve to throw some light on the condition of ordinary people in our own neighbour-

* Of thirteen, not one had attended.

† The presentments are all in the handwriting of one of the "Juriers"; but the portion in brackets is in the autograph of the lawyer who prepared the list of names.

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hood. We can hardly call them "the rude forefathers of the hamlet;" for they lived, as the military say, "in the open," like the Jews who, in time of peace, deserted the walled towns, each living on his own cultivated spot in the country, "every man under his vine and under his fig tree."

April 22nd, 1875.

Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., President, in the Chair.

A ballot was taken, in accordance with Law XII, for the formal ejection of the following members of the Society—each of them having been several years in arrear of his subscription. And they were respectively ejected:—

Rev. W. R. Burgess, M.A.
James Hewit, Esq.
James Milligan, jun., Esq.
George Massie Pearce, Esq.
H. I. Highness the Prince Rhodocanakis.
C. Backhouse Robinson, Esq.
John A. Ward, Esq.
Isaac M. Wood, Esq.

The following papers were read:—

I.

Inedited Poems of William Roscoe, Part II, *by H. Ecroyd Smith.*

II.

Remarks at the Close of the Twenty-seventh Session.

By the President.

Though I do not intend to lay before you anything which can be called a Closing Address, I think it may be useful to take a view of our exact position, in the way of a brief Summary. We will thus see what we have gained and what we have lost, and to what extent: and this is precisely the sort of information, furnished by experience, which ought to afford us lessons for future guidance.

This evening concludes the work of twenty-seven sessions; so that we have already reached an age which several Metropolitan Societies have not yet attained. On the 20th of June, 1848, this Society was founded, at a public meeting, with the Mayor in the Chair;—and its first session was 1848-9.

The Index which has been issued recently to the Members, shows

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what work the Society did in the first twenty-four years. I need not recapitulate; I will only say that it is now three years older.

The officers who have served the Society from the first, may be seen from any of our recent printed volumes; I will therefore refer merely to the list of Presidents. To the present time they have been only six in number; but then we affix no limit to the tenure of office. The names of those who have served the Society in that capacity are the following:—

Francis Earl of Ellesmere . . .	6	sessions—	1848—54.
Chas. W. Earl of Sefton . . .	1	,,	—1854—55.
Gen. the Hon. Sir Ed. Cust, K.C.H.	8	,,	—1855—63.
Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, M.P.	3	,,	—1863—66.
Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. . .	3	,,	—1866—69.
Rev. A. Hume, D.C.L.	6	,,	—1869—75.

I have thus, by your kindness and indulgence, served practically two terms; and I wish now to intimate, with great respect and with a very agreeable recollection of your kindness, that I am unable any longer to bear the responsibilities of the office. Three years ago, I was equally desirous to retire; but partly the wish of the Council, and partly some peculiar circumstances connected with the Society, have retained me in office till the present time.

I can now retire from the chair, in the comfortable feeling that many crooked things have been put straight, and that the Society is at present in a thoroughly sound position. It may suffice to enumerate a few facts.

1. It possesses a large and valuable collection of Books in its Library.

2. It possesses a small but interesting collection of objects. The Museum cases are at the rooms of the Town Museum in William Brown Street.

3. There is a Catalogue of both, of which a new and greatly enlarged edition is in the press.

4. There is a very large number of copies of the past twenty-six volumes in stock, for sale to future Members or the public;—amounting to more than 2,000 in all. The sale prices of these are printed in the annual volumes; and it would be to the Society's advantage to effect a clearance of a considerable number of them.

5. The Balance Sheet for last year, which should have been ready on the 18th of October, shows a balance in hand; and the one for the session now closing will be of a still more favourable character.

6. During the past session, Members who were merely nominal have been erased from the roll: and further changes have been caused by deaths and removals from the neighbourhood.

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7. On the other hand, during the past session, we have enrolled 33 new members, of whom 27 are Resident and 6 Non-resident.

8. During the closing session, there has been a full and regular supply of Papers, all of a good character; and, as the publication of the volume promptly is desirable on many grounds, it is hoped that no circumstance will occur to delay its issue.

9. Last year, the annual volume was in the hands of the Members before the 18th of October; and the directions of the Council were rigidly followed in its distribution. It thus happened that it was not sent to any Member whose subscription was in arrear.

10. A supply of Papers for some meetings of next session has been already procured; in order that from the first day the business may go on without slackness, and with abundant material.

11. When the Society had attained very large dimensions, in 1854, it was found necessary to secure the services of an Assistant Secretary, whose duty was to perform the acts which the honorary officers—such as Secretary, Librarian, and Curator—superintended. A very large amount of the Society's success depends on the due performance of these duties: and for twenty years this officer was never wanting. But, since the retirement of Mr. Dyall in October, 1874, these duties have been performed by the honorary officers alone; and hence, the work of the Society for the past year has been unusually burthensome. The Honorary Curator has removed from Liverpool, and the Library has been undergoing a thorough examination, so that of late it has been impossible to make much use of it. It is indispensable, therefore, for the good working of the Society, that a new Assistant Secretary be appointed; and the more distinctly the duties are described which he is to perform, the better.

Within the twenty-seven years of the Society's existence, the town has more than doubled its population and has risen greatly in relative importance, in the two counties with both of which it is connected. Yet we must take special care that this never becomes a mere Liverpool Society; but that, on the contrary, it remains true to its title as the Historic Society of *Lancashire and Cheshire*. With reasonable attention, it should continue to progress from year to year; but the greatest care should be taken that neither its intellectual nor its pecuniary resources diminish,—especially through any laxity in the general administration.

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DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

1.—England.

Birkenhead Literary and Scientific Society; Report and Proceedings, Session xvii, 1873-74; Inaugural Address of the President, Session xviii, 1874-75.

Buckinghamshire, Records of, vol. iv, No. 4, 1873.

Bucks. Architectural and Archæological Society, vol. iv, No. 5.

Cornwall, Royal Polytechnic Society of;—Annual Reports of, No. 39, 1871; No. 41, 1873.

Royal Institution of;—Journal, vol. xv, with Annual Report, No. 46, 1874.

Essex. Archæological Society of;—Transactions, vol v, pt. 4, 1873.

Leeds. Philosophical and Literary Society;—Annual Reports for 1865-66 and 1872-73.

Leicestershire. Architectural and Archæological Society of;—Transactions, vol. iii, part 1, 1874.

Lincoln. Reports and Papers read at the meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Diocese of Lincoln, County of York, Archdeaconry of Northampton, County of Bedford, Diocese of Worcester, County of Leicester, and Town of Sheffield, 1873.

Liverpool. Chemists' Association;—Transactions and Twenty-third Annual Report, 1872-73.

Free Public Library;—Twenty-second Annual Report, 1874.

Literary and Philosophical Society; vol. xxvii, 1874-75.

Institute;—Forty-ninth Annual Report of the Directors, 1874.

London. Royal Archæological Institute; Journal of, No. 122.

Royal Asiatic Society;—Journal, vol. vii, pt. 1, New Series.

Royal Geographical Society;—Proceedings, vol. xix, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Statistical Society;—Journal of, vol. xxxvii, parts 1 and 4; vol. xxxviii, pt. 1. General Index to vols. xxvi to xxxv. Almanac for 1875.

Society of Arts;—Journal, 1130, 1135-43, 1147-51, 1155-69.

Royal Society;—Proceedings of, Nos. 154, 156, 157, 158, 159.

Manchester. Literary and Philosophical Society, Proceedings of, vol. xiii, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, title and index

Owen's College, Calendar for 1874-75.

Somersetshire. Archæological and Natural History Society; Proceedings, xviii (1872), xix (1873).

Surrey. Archæological Collections, vol. vi, part 2.

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Sussex. Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. i, part 1. New Series.

Yorkshire. Archæological and Topographical Society, Journal of, parts xi and xii (in one vol).

2.—SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. Royal Society, Transactions, vol. xxvii, part 2, 1873-74; Proceedings, vol. viii, Nos. 85 and 87.

Glasgow. Philosophical Society, Proceedings, two parts A and B, November and December, 1874.

3.—IRELAND.

Ireland. Royal Geological Society of, Journal of, vol. xiv, part 1; Proceedings, New Series, iv, 1.

Royal Historical and Archæological Society of, Journal, vol. i (3rd Series), October, 1869—Part for July, 1874.

Royal Irish Academy, Transactions, Science, vol. xxiv, parts 16 and 17; vol. xxv, parts 1, 2, 3;—Proceedings, vol. ix, parts 2 and 3; vol. x, part 4; vol. v; vol. 1 (Second Series), parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; November, 1874; vol. ii, (Second Series), No. 1, January, 1875.

4.—AMERICA.

Washington—Smithsonian Institution;—Report of Board of Regents, 1873.

5.—INDIA.

Bengal, Asiatic Society of;—Proceedings, No. 10 (Dec. 1873).

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Author. On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with Remedial Suggestions. In a letter to Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A.

The Author. Address delivered to the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society; at the opening of Session xxvii (1874-75). By Joseph Boult, F.R.I.B.A.

The Author. Catalogue of objects, literary, ethnological, and antiquarian, exhibited at a concert of the 1st Lcs. Volunteers By the Rev. Canon Hume, Hon. Chaplain.

The Author. The Patent Question, 1875. By R. A. Macfie, Esq.

The Author. Exhibitions of Pictures and Municipal Arrangements, a Lecture, by B. H. Grindley, Esq.

History and Work of the Liverpool Academy of Arts. By B. H. Grindley, Esq.

The Author. Antiquarian Researches and Discoveries in the Mersey District, during the years 1863-69 (both inclusive), with Notes on its Natural History; comprising a series of papers communicated to this Society. By H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq.

Canon Hume. Combined List of the Annual Subscribers to thirty-eight of the leading Charitable Institutions of Liverpool, 1873.

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H. Ecroyd Smith. *Merlinus Liberatus*, an Astrological Almanack and Pocket Book for the year 1719.

The Liverpool Sanitary Act, 1847.

"Our Rhymster Libeller, who is he?" A Christmas Tale of the English Press. By Randal H. Sherlock, 1858.

Outlines of a Grammar, Vocabulary, &c., of the Aboriginal Language of South Australia.

Book in the Chinese Language.

Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. Catalogue of the Margaritis Collection of Coins, pts I, II, 1874.

Ditto, ditto, the sale catalogue (priced).

Schuerman's Objets Etrusques de couverts, en Belgique. Bruxelles, 1872.

Some Disciples of Swedenborg. His Treatise on the Heavenly Doctrine.

(Purchased.) Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms belonging to Families in Great Britain and Ireland. Two numbers, 1873-74.

(Purchased.) Papworth's Armorial Dictionary, parts xix to xxiii.

MUSEUM.

James Dixon, Esq. A series of 60 heads of tobacco pipes, of 17th century make, found on a portion of the camping ground of the Parliamentary Forces, during the second siege of Lathom House,—to the E. of Ormskirk Church. Of these, 14 bear the makers' marks stamped on. It is supposed that there was a local pipe manufactory.

H. Ecroyd Smith, Esq. Mr. T. J. Moore presented, on the part of Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, two relics of the great fire at the Goree Warehouses, September 15th, 1802. One was a small piece of burnt sugar, and the other a larger mass of cinder of grain.

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